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U.S. EXPULSION OF CUBAN REPRESENTATIVES REPORTED

FL161737 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] The government of President Ronald Reagan has ordered the departure of two officials working at the Cuban Interests Section in Washington within 10 days. This decision, which is evidently repressive, coincides with Cuban television broadcasts of information that lays bare the espionage and subversion carried out by officials in the U.S. Interests Section in Havana using their diplomatic status as cover.

According to the statement released by the U.S. State Department, Bienvenido Abierno and Virgilio Lora, third secretaries of the Cuban Interests Section in Washington, must leave the United States before 25 July.

GRENADA REPORTEDLY EXPERIENCING ECONOMIC DECLINE

PA101545 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jul 87

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega"]

[Text] Despite its heavy dependence on Washington, the Grenada regime headed by Prime Minister Herbert Blaize has not been able to defeat economic stagnation, a cause of permanent discontent among the population. The authorities recently announced the dismissal of 1,800 government workers, which will significantly increase unemployment, officially estimated at 25 percent but which the opposition believes is close to 40 percent.

The story of the Grenadian economic decline goes back to late 1983, when Herbert Blaize assumed power after the invasion and occupation of the country by U.S. Armed Forces. Since then, Blaize established as a principle of his administration the undoing of all the social progress achieved by the New Jewel Movement, founded in 1972 by Maurice Bishop. Since he took charge of the neocolonial legacy, Blaize eliminated the selective price-control system; expelled foreign voluntary workers who performed cost-free social and health services; shut down Radio Free Grenada; and dissolved mass organizations, including neighborhood assemblies and women and youth groups. Although the number of U.S. personnel on the island has diminished, the domestic policy of repression is complemented by a foreign policy totally subordinate to the United States.

However, we wish to underscore the extreme violence with which the Grenadian policy represses common criminals, political activists, and union leaders. Dependence also becomes evident in this context because this police force was organized by the United States, which also furnished it with high-speed patrol boats to watch the country's coasts.

The repression has extended to include all former associates of the late Maurice Bishop and left-wing activists. However, the aim is to eliminate all vestiges of the New Jewel Movement, which instilled so much hope among the Grenadian people.

Recently, Rafael Sasa Tavera, president of the Anti-imperialist Organization of the Caribbean and Central America, said the tremendous importance of the movement headed by Maurice Bishop lay in its efforts for regional integration and for the recovery of the community awareness of the Caribbean peoples. With Bishop's overthrow and death, the predominant U.S. presence has made itself felt not only in Grenada, but throughout the Caribbean. However, on the island, the new movement named after the assassinated prime minister is attempting to keep alive the spirit of integration and unity of the entire area.

U.S. SEEKS 'MILITARY APPARATUS' IN BOLIVIA

PA141521 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jul 87

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] As is known, the pretext of fighting drug trafficking was used so a contingent of U.S. troops could remain in Bolivia for nearly 1 year, causing huge protests, blocking of roads, and various complaints by peasant sectors. It was clearly shown that the eradication of the fields of coca leaves, from whose cultivation thousands of people earn their livelihood, cannot be achieved without economic support for those affected, in other words, without a serious plan to replace that crop.

With more than sufficient reasons, the Bolivian Government said the funds to indemnify the peasants and promote development must come from Washington, whose market has made the Bolivian dependent. In several talks between Bolivian and U.S. Government representatives, the North Americans have not hesitated to state that the eradication of the coca crop is the obligation of the Bolivian authorities, that they cannot pay a criminal -- this is how they refer to the Bolivian peasants -- to stop committing a crime, and that Bolivia should seek more financial support from other countries.

From all this it has been left very clear that although the United States is the main promoter of drug trafficking, it only thinks about financing repressive measures and imposing its undesirable military presence for other purposes. In this regard, it should be recalled that some months ago, approximately 350 U.S. soldiers, with airplanes, helicopters, and heavy equipment, staged counterinsurgency maneuvers in Bolivia's northern region. The exercises, in which 1,000 Bolivian soldiers also participated, sought the apparent objective of combating possible guerrilla pockets. This objective surprised all national sectors because there is not the least indication of armed actions in Bolivia. The operations undoubtedly form part of a long-range strategy by the U.S. Government, which really seeks to create a military apparatus in Bolivia similar to the one that exists in Honduras.

Therefore, the U.S. plan of establishing a permanent military base in Bolivia remains latent. From such a base, it could deploy forces to neighboring countries with evident interventionist objectives. Political parties and labor leaders have warned the Bolivian people about this dangerous situation. This warning is also valid for the neighboring countries with evident interventionist objectives.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY TO REPORT BACK TO ANPP

FL160229 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] The first regular session of the National Assembly of the Peoples Government [ANPP], corresponding to its third legislature, begins tomorrow at the Palace of Conventions with a 14-point agenda.

During this event, the Agriculture Ministry will report. The agricultural team of this newscast provides the following report: Tomorrow, the Agriculture Ministry will provide a report to the ANPP. This is the report that will be presented. [Video shows announcer holding up report] It states the achievements of this sector, the deficiencies detected over the last few years, and the measures taken to eliminate these.

The agricultural sector is one that has a great repercussion on the population. Even though production growth is generally recognized, it does not satisfy the country's demands despite the investments made and the introduction of science and technology in rural areas.

There are some crops -- such as potatoes, citrus, garlic, and others -- that largely meet the demands of the population, and there are other crops which require continued specialization such as plantains and malanga, which require priority treatment.

The Agriculture Ministry proposes to redesign the trade network for agricultural products to achieve real efficiency in distribution activities. The population hopes that this measure will correct prices not justified by the quality of the product, a situation that is very common in our markets. In reference to this, the Agriculture Ministry has created 27 cultivation centers to increase production and quality. Conditions have been created so this process can begin with production enterprises.

Another good initiative mentioned in the report is the creation of special vegetable gardens in each municipality which will guarantee spring crops such as carrots, cabbage, green beans, and products that the population has often lost the habit of consuming and, in other cases, this produce has been practically impossible to obtain.

There undoubtedly are examples of results in poultry, pork, and sheep production, as well as in forestry, which, even though they may not have very high production results, have progressed from practically nothing. But there also must be greater flexibility in enterprise efforts for low-cost production with greater yield in response to the needs of the population.

Another influential agricultural area is the cattle industry. This sector is achieving genetic improvement and milk production capabilities are increasing but the food required for each cow is still not being met satisfactorily. To achieve this, it would be necessary to increase nutrition sources by utilizing the waste products of the sugar industry. Water conservation support would also be required in grazing areas which largely guarantee animal feed during the dry season.

The population is expecting much from the Agriculture Ministry's report because, in the end, they are the ones who determine if there are results.

Castro Presides at ANPP

FL161634 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1432 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], is presiding over the first regular meeting of the third legislative session of the ANPP at Havana's Palace of Conventions.

Flavio Bravo said 477 of the 510 deputies that compose the top government organ of the Cuban state are present -- 93.5 percent -- thus, there is a quorum. The president of the ANPP is the moderator of the debates of the Cuban parliament members who will consider, among other matters, the creation of Cuban parliament groups for peace and friendship. Also the ANPP deputies will discuss and approve the civil code bill, Holguin Province's report and other documents.

The deputies approved the creation of ANPP permanent committees. The members ability to apply their knowledge in the specific area of each one of the work groups was taken into account for the creation of the committees. Also, an attempt was made to include deputies with knowledge and experience in areas other than the ones that are specifically dealt with by the committees and for its members to be representative of all areas of the country. Thus, training, occupation, and place of residence of deputies were considered in the creation of the 16 ANPP permanent committees in order to achieve an adequate composition.

ANPP President Flavio Bravo Pardo submitted to the plenum the civil code bill for its discussion. Flavio asserted that a specialists commission of various organs and organizations, chaired by dear comrade Blas Roca, has been working for several years on the civil code bill. He said many were consulted and several versions drafted because it is a very important legal document for our socialist society. The civil code bill we will analyze today, said Flavio, will replace the current civil code which has been in effect in our country since 1889 -- almost a century -- and only is enforced formally because many of the articles have been modified or abolished.

As a result of its conflicts with the socioeconomic reality during all these years, and especially with the socialist nature of our revolution, over 800 of the articles of the old civil code have been abolished or modified; thus, it does not rally apply to our legal practices. This was said by Flavio Bravo when he submitted the new civil code bill to the deputies for discussion. He added that the text was very complex because it used legal terms most of us do not completely master since we are not attorneys. This is why, Flavio noted, every time a new draft was written it was recommended that the provincial deputies meet with a legal specialist. He proposed the draft be voted on as a whole after the report was discussed and later they vote on the modifications proposed by the deputies.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS ALLOWED TO TOUR PRISONS

FL161350 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Members of the foreign press accredited in Cuba visited yesterday the main women's and men's prisons in the country. Cuban officials gave a detailed briefing on the organization of the penitentiary system, its regulations, and the objectives of the reeducation plan. This plan has been in effect since 1961 and is based fundamentally on work and education. The journalists had the opportunity to talk to the inmates.

PCC CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM TO RESUME 18 JULY

FL161249 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] The fourth plenum session of the PCC Central Committee continued yesterday presided over by its first secretary, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz. The subject of better use of the work day in a group of important investments caused broad debates. The plenum discussed in depth the causes that weakened labor discipline in previous stages.

Other topics discussed were the ecological conditions of some of our main bays, the will to resume waterwork projects in the country, and the implementation of cadre policies outlined by the PCC which are still far from being conducted in an adequate way.

This session was characterized by far-reaching remarks made by the first and second secretaries. The fourth plenum will resume its work Saturday [18 July] after the sessions of the National Assembly of the People's Government conclude.

COMMENTARY VIEWS APPLICATION OF LABOR SANCTIONS

FL142041 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Our state is one of workers and peasants. Our Constitution and laws protect the rights of the working people. In our state, any coercive measure -- that is, punishment -- has a purpose that is eminently educational. As regards labor discipline, the objective of every disciplinary measure is to educate the worker so he will not incur new violations. That is why the labor code establishes a very wide range of measures that go from reprimand to dismissal.

However, the code itself states that to apply a disciplinary sanction to a worker, many factors must be taken into account. Among these: the nature of the infraction, the circumstances surrounding the incident, the violator's personal situation, his work history, and the damage caused by the alleged violation.

Socialist law is written from a labor perspective. It is a labor law to defend workers. Socialist law seeks to educate. That is why the labor code demands a thorough analysis of the nature of the infraction and of the personal situation of the person charged with the violation. The philosophy behind the labor code's sanctions is that measures must be applied to the incorrigible, to those who do not want to mend their ways, those who show no respect for their fellow workers. Management sometimes applies measures that do not fit the infraction because the nature of the violation is not discussed or analyzed. The worker, of course, appeals the decision because he is not convinced about the fairness of the sanction. The court then modifies the sanction because it can see it does not fulfill its educational purpose and is not suitable to the nature of the infraction.

A labor sanction is imposed after a thorough analysis. Besides providing leadership, management's duty is to educate.

BARBADOSSOVIET TRADE UNIONIST ON UNOFFICIAL VISIT

FL142021 Bridgetown CANA in English 1645 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 14, Cana -- Visiting Russian trade unionist, Vladimir Nikitin, today announced the availability of scholarships for Caribbean students to study at institutions in the Soviet Union. Nikitin told a news conference here on the second day of a four-day unofficial visit, that the scholarships formed part of the tangible collaboration between the labour movement in his country and trade unions in several English-speaking Caribbean countries.

He said that several students from the English Caribbean are already studying at Soviet institutions, some of them doing post-graduate work. These studies are being financed by the Soviet Labour Movement.

Nikitin is in Barbados as guest of the tiny Barbados Industrial and General Workers Union (BIGWU), led by leftist attorney-at-law Robert Clarke, who himself attended a convention of the Soviet trade union movement in Moscow last February.

The Russian said he expected to leave on Friday, after visits to two local factories and construction sites to observe Barbadian workers in their jobs, and after informal talks with government officials. Barbados is the final stop on a three-nation tour for the Soviet trade unionist, which included Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

Nikitin said that the Soviet Trade Union Movement, with a membership of 140 million, enjoys relations with several trade unions in the English-speaking Caribbean, including organisations in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St Lucia, Dominica, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana.

In addition to providing scholarships, Nikitin said that the Soviet trade union movement also offers five-week seminars in trade unionism to which labour leaders from the region are invited. He emphasized the importance of exchanges, such as visits to the Soviet Union by Caribbean trade unionists, and his own visit to the region. We consider them to be very, very useful and very important because they are coming to us and they are speaking to us about the situation here, about their own aspirations, Nikitin said. We come here to see them and see them at work and so on...We feel that this is (an) important thing...to get to know each other better...he added. He said that these exchanges promoted mutual understanding between the peoples of the Caribbean and the Soviet Union.

Holds News Conference

FL142026 Bridgetown CANA in English 1719 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 14, CANA -- A senior Russian trade unionist, Vladimir Nikitin, today acknowledged there was some opposition to economic reforms being instituted under the leadership of Soviet Leader, Mikhail Gorbachev. But Nikitin, on the second day of a four-day unofficial visit to Barbados, told a news conference that the reforms were necessary to check the country's economic decline.

He said that the Soviet Government found that, in recent years, the pace of economic development had slowed significantly, and introduced the reforms to reverse the trend. The increase in the gross national product had already been coming to the point of stagnation, he said, pointing out that the rate of increase in the country's output had declined from around five per cent to just over one per cent.

We found out that the quality of products generally, is poor, he added, noting that this meant the Soviet Union had great difficulty exporting its goods. He cited Russian-made shoes as an example, pointing out that while the Soviet Union was one of the world's largest producers of shoes, even Russians themselves preferred imported shoes because of better quality, style and designs. Nikitin said that the end result of all this was that the Soviet economy had been brought to the edge of stagnation.

The Gorbachev-led reforms have included higher pay and more incentives to workers, encouragement of forms of profit-sharing, more discipline and efficiency in Soviet factories and even encouraging private citizens to venture into small businesses.

But Nikitin acknowledged that the reforms have met with opposition.

We find opposition everywhere, not only in the trade unions. There is opposition everywhere: In the party, in the state apparatus, in the unions, everywhere...he declared. Opposition has been mainly from those who felt comfortable under the old order, but who felt threatened by the reforms being introduced, he added. But he stressed that the measures have been overwhelmingly supported by rank-and-file Soviet workers, who make up more than 51 per cent of the membership of the Supreme Soviet, the highest policy-making body in the Soviet Government.

Nikitin is in Barbados as guest of the small Barbados Industrial and General Workers Union (BIGWU). His stop in Barbados is the last in a three-nation Caribbean tour that has already taken him to Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Nikitin leaves for home on Friday, after visiting factories and construction sites and speaking with Barbadian workers.

HAITI

CATH TO HOLD REOPENING CEREMONY 16 JULY

FL152245 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French and Creole 1600 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Newscast in Creole]

[Excerpt] In a little while, we will have at our microphone a representative of the Autonomous Central of Haitian Workers [CATH], which has announced it is reopening tomorrow, Thursday, 16 July, with the same executive committee.

CATH officials believe the government's conditions on the resumption of CATH operations are illegal. In a letter to Col Gregoire Figaro, head of the Port-au-Prince Police, CATH officials announced that the reopening ceremony will take place tomorrow at their headquarters on Rue des Casernes. They asked the authorities -- the police -- to block off a part of Rue Paul VI (?and) the part of Rue des Casernes between Rue du Centre and Rue de L'Enterrement to traffic, sympathizers and others who may wish to attend the reopening ceremony and so the press can cover the event. They say they would like automobile traffic to be closed off in that block from 2000 to 2100. [passage omitted]

PNDPH Calls for Support

FL162140 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere Network in Creole 1330 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Press statement issued by the National Democratic and Progressive Party of Haiti -- PNDPH -- signed by Eng Jean Delouis Felix]

[Text] After all the trials and tribulations of the leaders of the CATH at the hands of the reactionary forces in the Haitian Army, which shut down the CATH, the CATH leaders have announced the reopening of the CATH, ever more militantly for today, 16 July, at 1600 [2000 GMT] at CATH headquarters on Rue des Casernes. The PNDPH asks all members (?and former) members of the party to go and participate in the ceremony in support of that important organization, which is determined to work hand in hand with the Haitian people until a true democracy is established in the country. The PNDPH hopes this ceremony will serve as "cement" to bind together the entire democratic sector. We seize this opportunity to express our sympathy with all the victims of the torrential rains 10 July. We say to them that the PNDPH shares their distress.

We ask the people to stand fast behind their convictions. In the same way that we won the CATH victory, with determination we will win the final battle thanks to the mobilization of the people.

KID Urges Solidarity

FL162207 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiera Network in Creole 1330 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] You just heard from our colleague on what things are like downtown. Here is a note from the Confederation for Democratic Unity [KID]:

KID asks all patriots, the unemployed, workers, and students to show solidarity with the big meeting (?and march) that the CATH is organizing today, 16 July 1987, so the workers can open their offices, which the macoute National Government Council [CNG] closed heavy handedly on 22 June.

KID supports all CATH-affiliated workers who are determined to have the CATH continue functioning under its former leaders because the Department of Social Affairs does not have a right to make any decisions regarding the administration of the unions. KID stands fast with all those who are more concerned with the country than with obtaining power; who place the national interest above that of any candidate; and who are struggling with all their strength, in a disciplined and orderly manner to make the macoute CNG step down.

[Signed] For KID: Jonas Pierre-Louis, Eddy Jeune, and Evans Paul, also known as K. Plim.

OPPOSITION EXTENDS GENERAL STRIKE 48 HOURS

PA161455 Paris AFP in Spanish 1345 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 16 Jul (AFP) -- The groups opposed to the Haitian National Government Council (CNG) today decided to continue for 48 hours the general strike that paralyzed most of the country yesterday. The strike seeks to topple the current provisional government.

The call to continue with the strike was made by the Coordinating Committee, made up of 57 popular organizations directing the actions that began over 3 weeks ago against the CNG and its president, General Henri Namphy.

The 57 organizations are demanding that the members of the CNG be replaced by 4 figures of "the democratic sectors (...) and a military leader who will respect the 1987 Constitution."

On 15 July, the strike paralyzed the capital and the main provincial cities, except for Cap-Haitien, the country's second largest city, where activities continued normally.

This morning, commercial establishments remained closed in Port-au-Prince, and public transportation vehicles did not circulate.

Calls for Support

FL161801 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere Network in Creole 1330 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Communique No 20 of the Coordinating Committee of the 57 organizations and federations working together on the current crisis in Haiti, issued on 15 July]

[Text] The Coordinating Committee of the 57 organizations and federations working hand in hand with many other organizations on Haiti's crisis once again salutes the people's courage and determination in the struggle we are waging to establish democracy in Haiti -- a democracy which is not possible as long as those macoutes remain in power. The results of the strike set for 15 July constitute one more major proof that the Haitian people, nationwide, are determined to replace this provisional [CNG] which as violated our Constitution of 1987, betrayed the people's trust, killed and abused many people -- even little babies -- people who had risen up in defense of our Constitution; to prevent base, dishonest acts, such as the heavy-handed action taken against the CATH, so that arbitrary arrests and other repressive actions do not continue in Haiti. Today, despite all the money spent, despite all the maneuvers aimed at creating division, all the intimidation, all the attacks on the committee, the people have not been taken in by the bluff. The people are standing fast to show it no longer wants that CNG. The people will do nothing -- not participate in elections or anything else -- under this macoute government, which is a totally dependent flunky of a foreign government and which pays no attention to anything the Haitian people ask of it.

The people say they will not have those people, who would rather have contraband than true development, who destroyed the nation's agriculture, who shut down factories and the university; who are selling the country out left and right to foreigners, who have wreaked havoc on the economy to mess up the government that the people are going to choose, so that they can effect their coup d'etat a little further down the line.

In view of all these maneuvers, the Coordinating Committee of the 57 organizations and federations that are working together with other political sectors in Haiti is obliged to ask the Haitian people to remain mobilized in the struggle.

That is why the Coordinating Committee of 57 organizations and federations working hand in hand with many other organizations on Haiti's crisis are asking and have decided:

First, that the strike will continue ever more forcefully on 16 July. We ask all chauffeurs, all merchants, all workers, all civil servants, all the unemployed, all patriots struggling to emerge from the darkness in both Port-au-Prince and the provinces, to respect the strike directive. We especially ask Gonaives and Cap Haitien to stand fast and not stray from the path of deliverance until that CNG steps down. Today we will show solidarity with the CATH, which is opening its offices on Rue des Casernes at 1600.

Second, on Friday, 17 July, the strike will continue to be more in force than ever. The CNG must leave power so we can find the path to democracy. We take this opportunity to compliment all civil servants in political posts who have decided to come over to the side of the people. The people are awaiting the resignation of the others.

Long live the Constitution of 1987. Long live the people's alternative. Long live the CATH. Long live democracy for Haiti.

Signed for the Coordinating Committee: Jean-Claude Bajeux, Jacques Pascal, Jude L. Jean-Jacques, Daniel Narcisse, Edriss Raymond, and Serge Gilles -- who represent respectively, the National Committee of the Congress of Democratic Movements, Liaison Committee of the Democratic Forces No 1 [Comite de Liaison des Forces Democratiques] TANDENN [expansion unknown]; Students Affairs; Liaison Committee of the Democratic Forces No. 2; and BIP [Bloc for Patriotic Unity/Patriotic Unitarian Bloc].

This communique has the support of the following organizations: Evans Paul [spokesman for the KID]; Pastor Sylvio Claude, who represents the Coalition for the Final Struggle; and Jean-Francois Tardieu of the PPSKR [expansion unknown].

DEMONSTRATORS IN PORT-AU-PRINCE BECOME MORE VIOLENT

FL162108 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere Network in Creole 1330 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Excerpts] As you know, today is a strike day. Our colleague Paul Maurice was in the streets. He is going to tell us what the center of town is like:

[Maurice] Greetings to all our listeners who are tuned to the 0930 [1330 GMT] newscast right now. Yesterday and today are as different as day and night. Yesterday, even private cars were circulating all over Port-au-Prince. We had no problem getting around Port-au-Prince earlier this morning, but we noticed that in several areas, big trash bins had been taken and placed in the middle of the street, such as in the block between 5th and 1st Avenues.

As for the Bicentenaire, we noticed a few tires in the middle of the street, but there was nothing going on. We went all over town -- a town totally dead. And as we headed back toward Carrefour, we encountered a barricade of burning tires on the [Rue] Bicentenaire, in the block where the gas station is, just before the light at the crossroads where cars come out of 5th Avenue and the Bicentenaire [in the southern part of town]. We were hit by a hail of rocks.

I had to get out and identify myself. My car did not have any sign identifying it as a press vehicle so I had to get out and show my press card. The guys at the barricade jumped up on the hood so I could get through; but that didn't stop a few guys hanging out and watching at the head of 5th Ave, where Jean-Jacques Dessalines Boulevard ends in the St Bernadette block -- excuse me, where Harry Truman Boulevard ends -- from heaving rocks at cars. The car I was in caught a rock and one of the side windows was broken. Many private cars heading downtown had to turn around and go back. And the ones heading for Carrefour [south] also had to turn back. So if they had come from town, they were blocked. And if they had come from Carrefour, they were also blocked. They didn't know which way to turn, because it was a real case of up-don't-come-down, down-don't-come-up, those-in-the-middle-stay-where-you-are.

So the situation is really hairy in the streets of Port-au-Prince, where there are tires burning and demonstrators are as aggressive as a Moray eel, carrying rocks and ready to smash the windshield of any private car which might be so imprudent as to take to the streets. That is the situation in downtown Port-au-Prince. That is how we saw things. We hope to be able to give additional details later, because we intend to go back out into the streets to see what is going on.

Violence Reported

PA170354 Paris AFP in Spanish 0238 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 16 Jul (AFP) -- Hospital sources stated three persons were wounded by gunfire in the city this morning. Also, ten persons have been arrested by the police today in the general strike called by the opposition to the CNG.

One of the young men who was wounded told a newsman from "Radio Antilles International" that he had been hit by a soldier's bullets while he was heading to the market in an area where barricades had been placed in Petionville, a Port-au-Prince suburb.

The day was characterized by the lack of public transportation, the closing of businesses, and the placing of many barricades of buring tires in several areas of the city. Groups of youths broke the windshields of private cars that were on the streets. Three vehicles of the FRG Embassy in Haiti had their windshields destroyed.

A FRG Embassy spokesman stated that apparently someone had fired at the ambassador's vehicle as they had found traces of what could have been a bullet in one of the windows of the bullet proof vehicle.

Major Joseph Baguidy, one of the Port-au-Prince Police's top officials, publicly accused Reynaldo Metayer, one of the organizers of the general strike committee called the "Committee of the 57," of being the owner of a car used by the demonstrators in the center of the city whose occupants were offering money to those who would set the barricades on fire.

Business sectors in the capital city reported that worker absenteeism had decreased in the factories and that attendance had varied between 60 and 80 percent in some of the capital city's factories.

The general strike was widely observed in the southern part of the country, particularly in Jeremie (extreme southeastern part of the island) which is the stronghold of the stubborn CNG oppponent Bishop Willy Romulus. The strike was also respected in Cayes (Haiti's third city), but was almost ignored in the north, where the situation was normal in the cities of Cap-Haitien and Gonaives.

KID DENOUNCES TONTONS MACOUTES ACTIVITIES

FL162232 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere Network in Creole 1330 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Here is another note issued by the KID:

KID is forced to denounce all the intriguing that the Tontons Macoutes and the bigshots are doing in an attempt to crush the peasants' groups working with a team of missionaries in Jean-Rabel.

KID is forced to denounce the criminal group which stomped (Gerald Picot) and his mother in St Marc for being a member of, and struggling with, the Association of Patriotic Haitian Revolutionaries [Asosyasyon Patriot Revolisyone Ayisiyen -- APRA] to force the provisional CNG step down from power. KID is compelled to denounce the maneuvers to division that endangered the life of Ronald St Jean and many other democratic fighters in Gonaives.

KID is forced to denounce all the maneuvers aimed at creating division that have set the people in Cap Haitien against one another.

KID is forced to denounce the criminal action the head of the third rural section of Petite Riviere de L'Artibonite took in the Charite area, on Labadie Hill, where a peaceful march from Labadie to Ti Riviere was being organized. When they arrived in Charite, a criminal group attacked them with a bunch of brand-new machetes. They wounded [name indistinct] and Serge Desroches. They managed to wound two people, who are flat on their backs in the hospital at Deschapelles.

KID thinks it would be just for everyone who is a victim of these plots if the macoute CNG were to be uprooted so democracy could be established and the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP] could organize proper democratic elections.

The country above power! The national interest above the interests of any candidate! Again, Jonas Pierre-Louis; Eddy Jeune; and Evans Paul, also known as K. Plim sign, for KID.

JAMAICAMANLEY ON WAGE HIKE FOR GOVERNMENT WORKERS

FL061515 Bridgetown CANA in English 1430 GMT 5 Jul 87

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 5, CANA -- Leader of the Opposition People National Party (PNP), Michael Manley, has said that wage hikes for government employees would be limited to seven per cent instead of the 10 per cent the administration announced as part of an agreement made with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Manley, speaking at the Congress of the National Workers Union (NWU), said he had discovered that an IMF staff report on the agreement signed in January had disclosed a seven per cent ceiling for government employees. The government has said there is a 10 per cent ceiling on wage hikes as part of an effort to hold inflation to no more than seven per cent. The government traded the wage guideline against devaluation of the Jamaican dollar in the IMF agreement. Most unions here have disagreed with the wage ceiling.

ST CHRISTOPHER AND NEVISDIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH URUGUAY

FL152016 Bridgetown CANA in English 1930 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Washington, July 15, CANA -- St Kitts and Nevis and Uruguay established diplomatic relations today.

Erstein Edwards, acting representative of Saint Kitts and Nevis to the OAS, and Alfredo Platas, Uruguayan ambassador to the organization, signed the respective documents and issued a joint communique here announcing the establishment of diplomatic relations.

They indicated that the beginning of their relations today was in agreement with the principles and purposes of the charters of the United Nations and the OAS.

They also said in the communique that both governments will later decide the manner in which they will accredit their respective ambassadors.

In the meantime, they said, both permanent missions before the OAS will serve as diplomatic liaison missions between the two governments.

ST LUCIADOMINICA'S DOUGLAS COMPLAINS OF RESTRICTIONS

FL131832 Bridgetown CANA in English 11540 GMT 12 Jul 87

[Text] Castries, St. Lucia, July 12, CANA -- Opposition Dominica Labour Party (DLP) spokesman on Caribbean Community affairs, Rosie Douglas, left here today, after complaining of government moves to restrict his stay in the country. Douglas, part of the DLP delegation to a conference of Caribbean opposition parties which concludes here today, was given a 24-hour visa when he arrived at the Vigie Airport on Thursday night, and was instructed to report to immigration headquarters if he wanted an extension. But he made clear his intentions not to report to the authorities and warned that if the St. Lucia Government wanted him to leave the island, it would have to physically put him out.

Douglas said today shortly before leaving for Barbados that the opposition St. Lucia Labour Party (SLP), which hosted the weekend conference on the proposed federation of the seven-island Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), interviewed on his behalf, and an extension was granted without his having to report to the immigration headquarters.

Douglas criticised the reported St. Lucia Government action against him, declaring that it ran counter to its initiatives at forming a political union among the OECS. He said that such a union stood no chance of success without the cooperation of the opposition parties in the region.

Douglas also made it clear that political opposition in the OECS will follow the lead of the ruling parties and are strengthening their cooperation on a broad range of issues. Against this background, government leaders in the OECS must accustom themselves to opposition politicians travelling frequently among the islands, Douglas added.

He said he will return to St. Lucia in three weeks time to test the government's bona fides in the federation initiative, declaring that freedom of movement, and support for ideological pluralism were essential components of any federation.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PRICE INCREASES WORRY ROBINSON'S ADMINISTRATION

FL141858 Bridgetown CANA in English 1916 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 13, CANA -- Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson says continuing price increases are a source of worry for his seven month-old administration. This is one thing that is giving us one of the greatest headaches at the present time and we will have to devote a great deal of attention to that problem of prices, particularly where drugs are concerned, school books and food and matters of that nature, Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson told a party rally at the weekend.

Robinson's comments follow the release of figures by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) showing significant price increases for food and medical services in the first quarter of this year.

Trade unions protesting removal of some salary-added benefits this year have constantly accused government of allowing prices to increase, particularly through the removal of a subsidy on food and drug imports in January, whilst eroding take-home pay levels.

"We will soon be devoting a great deal of attention to that area (prices)," Robinson. "My information is that many of these items are much cheaper in places like Barbados, Grenada and Dominica and St. Lucia. The question arises: Why is it they have to be so expensive in Trinidad and Tobago? And we are going to conduct an inquiry into this. An extensive inquiry into comparative prices. Prices not only in Trinidad and Tobago but prices in the whole Caricom region so that we will understand more clearly areas in which action can be taken in order to relieve the pressure which you now experience.

RIVA PALACIO VIEWS JOINT SOVIET MEETING RESULTS

PA142136 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Senate leader Antonio Riva Palacio has returned from the USSR. During a news conference, he referred to the results obtained from the Mexico-USSR interparliamentary meeting. He said that Andrey Gromyko, leader of the Supreme Soviet, has promised to use specific measures to contribute to disarmament, such as the elimination of some missiles.

He said that during their visit to Moscow, the Mexican legislators had the opportunity to observe Soviet industrial and restructuring. Riva Palacio reported that the Mexican and Soviet legislators will meet again in Moscow before the end of this year.

CONTADORA GROUPS INVITED TO PRE-SUMMIT MEETINGS

PA142222 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 7 Jul 87 p 2

[Article by Alberto V. Vieyra]

[Text] To achieve a negotiated peace in Central America, a system based on reciprocal concessions on the part of the government of the region is necessary. It is equally important to have a real will for negotiation.

This statement was made yesterday during a news conference by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor. During the news conference, Foreign Secretary Sepulveda Amor announced that the Central American governments had invited the Contadora and Support Groups to participate in the meetings and negotiations to be held prior to the presidential summit scheduled in Esquipulas, Guatemala.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez was also present at the news conference. Foreign Minister Quinonez said his visit to Mexico was the first of several working visits with the foreign ministers of the countries that form the Contadora Group and Central America.

Quinonez said these consultations and work meetings satisfy the demands made by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte. President Duarte demanded meetings at the level of foreign ministers prior to the summit.

At the same time, he said, an effort is being made to reconcile the demands of the Nicaraguan Government with respect to consulting the government members of the Contadora Group on the presidential meeting.

These consultations are for the purpose of determining the formulas, mechanisms, and instruments that are available to the foreign ministers from Central America and the Contadora Group for holding the Esquipulas summit.

The foreign secretary also explained that he has always considered the Contadora peace plan as a great support for reaching a negotiated peace in Central America.

However, he added, the peace plan by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias is positive, and therefore, he thinks that the two plans can complement each other perfectly well for reaching the basic goal: Peace.

Meanwhile, Sepulveda Amor said the consultations being made by his Guatemalan counterpart open a possibility for holding the summit in Esquipulas.

He also emphasized that the members of the Contadora and Support Groups feel that the Central American presidents' meeting is necessary to reach a negotiated peace in the region.

He also said that in this manner, the Contadora and Support Groups' member countries assume the main responsibility for solving by themselves a crisis that is affecting them first, and the rest of Latin America, second.

He emphasized that in the current stage, the Central Americans themselves have begun the task of defining where their national interests are and where their regional interests are.

He also emphasized the support the Contadora and Support Groups have from the international community, which recognizes the efforts they have made.

In concluding, the foreign minister said that the Esquipulas meeting will be successful to the measure in which the willingness to negotiate will translate into a political commitment and agreement.

PETRICIOLI NOTES NEW TAX REORGANIZATION PLANS

FL091200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0308 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- At the closing ceremony of the 19th meeting of finance officials, Gustavo Petricioli, secretary of finance and public credit, acknowledged that Mexico is still facing serious problems and that some obstacles are difficult to overcome. For this reason, he added, it is necessary to persevere in our strategies, and to have continuity and stability in our policies, so that domestic needs can be met more effectively and the nation's sovereignty can be safeguarded.

Petricioli announced that three arguments had been reached at the meeting: to modify the structure of the tax contribution system, to make a joint commitment to a frontal attack on tax evasion, and to have all the organizations involved join in the national effort to simplify the tax system.

The secretary said the federal financial administration will center its immediate actions on increasing efficiency in tax collection, combating tax evasion, and modernizing the tax system. He noted, however, that these efforts will be inadequate unless they are complemented by a supportive attitude from the entire society, which must responsibly meet its tax obligations.

Petricioli added that the new system of contributions reflects the federated organizations' demand that tax collection incentives be formally included in the new formula. He added that to ensure that no state will be adversely affected by the mechanism that is adopted, the president has ordered the creation of an additional contingency fund to increase the states' available resources by half a percentage point.

The secretary added that the agreements reached at the meeting, held in Merida, will also allow the states and the federation to join efforts in the national crusade against tax evasion. The crusade is the government's answer to society's demand for a restoration and preservation of the balance that tax evasion undermines.

The federated organizations pledged to restructure their areas of responsibility, strengthen their human resources as much as possible within their economic capability, adopt new auditing systems, and make an additional effort to utilize data processing in modernizing their tax apparatuses. In this manner, the finance secretary said, the crusade against tax evasion has taken on a nationwide character and has become a shared commitment.

Finally, Petricioli said the structural change is being made as a result of an intensive process of coordination. He added that the task is arduous and complicated; thus, it is necessary to be attentive to external circumstances, while redoubling internal commitment.

CUAUHTEMOC CARDENAS 'NOMINATED' PRI 'PRECANDIDATE'

PA141702 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 4 Jul 87 pp 1, 5

[Report by Roberto Santiago]

[Excerpt] Cuauhtemoc Cardenas Solorzano, a leader of the Democratizing Current, was nominated last night as a PRI presidential precandidate by PRI militants from various states who demanded that he accept this decision from the rank and file "who are determined to change the country's future to benefit the majorities and to achieve independent and sovereign development as is established in the Constitution."

Cardenas Solorzano accepted the nomination and said he is willing to run all the risks of political struggle, "even repression." He said that with or without registration, the work of the democratizers will continue, and he added that if the PRI does not accept his nomination and refuses to announce as soon as possible the convocation for the registration of precandidates, the country will have two options: stagnation or opening.

"If there is opening, it means democracy is winning inside the PRI. If there is stagnation, it means authoritarianism and antidemocracy are winning," he said.

The nomination of the son of former President Lazaro Cardenas was endorsed by Daniel Ruiz Galvan, a leader of the CTM [Confederation of Mexican Workers] in Michoacan; Fernando Sanchez Ramirez, president of the Confederation of Mexican Street Peddlers [Confederacion de Comerciantes Ambulantes de la Republic Mexicana], and other representatives of ejidos and workers organizations of Tamaulipas, Queretaro, Guanajuato, the Federal District, Jalisco, Chihuahua, and Comarca Lagunera, among others. Approximately, 2,000 people held a rally in support of Cuauhtemoc and Porfirio Munoz Ledo in the former Mexican president's house.

Cuauhtemoc Cardenas said his nomination cannot be used by his party to speed up his expulsion from the PRI ranks. He added that this could occur if the party acts arbitrarily and violates its statutes. "We don't think this will occur, but in any case we reiterate that we will continue to work for the same principles we defend and for the same political line we have been following."

It was never said, the former Michoacan governor added, that the Democratizing Current would avoid the electoral struggle or, as in this case, the preelectoral struggle. He said "we now believe there are conditions, foundations, and a broad consensus and demand in the country that make us adopt this decision that will lead to the opening of more democratic spaces in Mexican life."

He insisted that they have not thought of the possibility of acting outside the PRI, and he added that they will further prepare so that, on the basis of the provisions in the party statutes, the PRI leadership will proceed to open the register of precandidates.

Porfirio Munoz Ledo, another leader of the Democratizing Current, said Cardenas' precandidacy is being accepted on the basis of the evident support that has been noticed in most of the Republic "and which has now concentrated here in Mexico City; you saw people coming here on their own to bring up the country's political problems and to propose this solution." [passage omitted]

PRI PRESIDENT DISCUSSES PARTY PLATFORM

PA162138 Mexico City XHTV in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Report by Isabel Zamorano]

[Text] PRI President Jorge de la Vega Dominguez is currently on a tour of San Luis Potosi State. During his working tour, PRI followers in San Luis Potosi asked the PRI leader to nominate Jesus Silva Herzog, former finance and public credit secretary, as presidential candidate.

Jorge de la Vega Dominguez said today that it is the government's responsibility to meet the basic needs of the population. In a tour of San Luis Potosi State, the PRI president called on the federal government to speed up the economic decentralization process so federal institutions can speed up their development and offer better living conditions to the people.

During the main political event held in the Manuel Barragan auditorium, De la Vega asked state governors to support the decentralization of productive activities and the democratic opening to strengthen the social progress in the country.

De la Vega said the PRI electoral platform for its presidential candidate includes the political, economic, and social needs of the populations and outlines the federal government's commitment and plans for the next 6-year period.

LEFT-WING PARTY MERGER OBTAINS OFFICIAL APPROVAL

PA061955 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Report by Raul Rene Trujillo]

[Text] The Federal Electoral Commission [CFE] has granted permanent registration to the Mexican Socialist Party [PMS]. The official daily of the federation published the agreement today. This party unifies the Mexican left wing, which until now was divided into two parties and an association.

The official daily published two other CFE agreements; one denying permanent registration to the Mexican Agricultural Workers Party, and another declaring out of order and groundless a request by Luis Sanchez Aguilar for the conditional registration of the Social Democratic Party.

The PMS will participate in the 1988 elections with full legal privileges.

With this action, the CFE canceled the party registrations of the United Socialist Party of Mexico; the Mexican Workers Party, and the Leftist Communist Unity.

MORELOS SATELLITE TO BEAM TV NATIONWIDE

PA091950 Mexico City XHTV Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Jul 87

[By Lourdes Maldonado]

[Text] Four television channels will be seen nationwide by means of the Morelos satellite by the end of August: Channels 5, 11, 22, and another one that was only identified as belonging to CANITEC [National Chamber of the Cable Television Industry].

The Morelos satellite will link cable television nationwide. The announcement was made by (Javier Jimenez Estriu), under secretary of communications and transport, before he dedicated the 13th annual general meeting of CANITEC.

The under secretary said that in this manner, the Morelos satellite is broadening its functions and launches this system into space. He said that the improved and varied programs broadcast by cable television system is a means for giving this activity a permanent and true sense. [sentence as heard]

CANITEC President Rafael Alvarez Guerrero presented a report of his work, and said that four channels will have nationwide coverage via the Morelos satellite by the end of August. The channels on coverage will be Channels 5, 11, 22, and another one that has not been given a name yet, but will belong to CANITEC.

Jose Antonio Padilla, national director of regulations, and control of communications of the Communications and Transport Secretariat, said that by next year a satellite of the Morelos system will operate at 90 percent of its capacity. The main consumer will be the national telephone system. The Morelos is now being used to transmit information on banking institutions, health institutions, musical [words indistinct], and enterprises in the northern part of Mexico.

BRIEFS

DRUG CONFISCATIONS IN SONORA -- In the past 30 days, the Sonora Judicial Police confiscated one of the largest amounts of drugs in the country. Jose Ponce Villa, coordinator of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking in Sonora, reported that 5 tons of marijuana were confiscated and more than 100 hectares of marijuana fields were destroyed. He said that 275 kg of cocaine and more than 1 kg of heroin were confiscated in June. [Summary] [Mexico City XHTV Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jul 87 PA]

SIX U.S. ADVISERS KILLED IN HELICOPTER CRASH

PA161402 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1336 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Jul (DPA) -- Six military men, apparently U.S. advisers, died at midnight in El Salvador when a helicopter crashed as it was taking them to Ilopango Lake, near the military airstrip with the same name, 18 km from San Salvador. The report was confirmed to DPA by a U.S. Embassy spokesman, who said that there was one survivor of the accident.

The helicopter was flying to eastern El Salvador to rescue another U.S. adviser who apparently had suffered an accident and was in critical condition in the regional military hospital in San Miguel. The injured adviser had been assigned to the Armed Forces Military Training Center, CEMFA, in La Union, in the country's far eastern region.

The U.S. Embassy spokesman said that another helicopter with Salvadorans was accompanying the one with the U.S. military men and that the Salvadorans reported the accident. The names of the dead have yet to be released.

The same source ruled out that the helicopter crash was caused by sabotage. An initial report obtained by DPA indicated that the six U.S. military advisers had been victims of an attack.

Air Force Commander on Crash

PA162117 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2033 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- General Rafael Bustillo, Salvadoran Air Force commander, today confirmed the deaths of six U.S. military advisers and rejected the idea that the deaths were due to guerrilla sabotage.

Gen Bustillo explained that the helicopter in which the military advisers were traveling to the eastern sector of the country crashed "because of bad weather."

This morning, the Armed Forces joint general staff presented its condolences to Ronald Reagan's government for the death of the six U.S. officers. The condolences were presented during a ceremony to decorate the Chilean and Guatemalan military attaches.

Gen Bustillo said that the helicopter's destination was the 3d Infantry brigade, headquartered in San Miguel Department. They were going to pick up a U.S. soldier who had been shot and bring him to the military hospital in the capital.

"The helicopter, a Huey UH-1H with U.S. registration, was caught in a very heavy storm. It tried to return to Ilopango Base but lost his way and the helicopter crashed," the commander of the Salvadoran Air Base explained.

According to the military reports, the soldier who was shot was shot "accidentally" in the neck by U.S. sergeant Timothy who was cleaning his weapon at the Military Training Center located in La Union.

Meanwhile, George Maynes, military attache at the U.S. Embassy, has refused to identify the advisers and said that an investigation of the accident will be conducted. Maynes also rejected the idea that the crash was due to a guerrilla attack.

Gen Bustillo identified two of the head advisers as James Basil, deputy chief of the military group stationed in El Salvador; and Lieutenant Colonel Lujan of the Air Force advisory group.

The Salvadoran helicopter that was accompanying the crashed helicopter reported the accident. Rescue operations began last night immediately after the accident.

In El Salvador there are 55 U.S. military men who act as advisers for the Salvadoran Army that has been struggling, for the past 7 years, against the FMLN guerrillas.

In the past 3 years the guerrillas have killed seven U.S. advisers: one in May 1983; four during the "Zona Rosa" attack in El Salvador in June 1985; one in Cacahuatique, in the eastern Morazan Department; and one during a guerrilla attack on El Paraiso garrison in March 1987.

FMLN ANNOUNCES END OF TRANSPORTATION STOPPAGE

PA170240 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 16 Jul 87

[FMLN General Command communique; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Since the transportation stoppage was decreed by this General Command, the paralysis of the country's capital and its principal cities has become a strategic advance in the revolutionary war. The efforts made by the high command that mobilized troops and armed helicopters represented a test of strength in which the Armed Forces was again humiliated. Thus, the high political cost of this activity for the deteriorated Duarteist regime must be added to the millions they have lost in their war economy.

In the past years, the FMLN [words indistinct] the paralysis of transportation has taken place in the Army's rearguard: in the cities. The fact that in 1987 we have been able to achieve this is due to our growth and expansion on this western front as well as in all the country's cities. This includes the capital, where new contingents of urban commandos multiply and become more experienced. When the regime is in its most dramatic and hopeless crisis, when it is weakest, the FMLN reaches greater heights in strength and political-military influence within the entire country.

The General Command considers that the sixth transportation strike has had unprecedented success and that we have held this strike to express our solidarity with the working classes' struggle. We now announce that we are terminating this decree at midnight on Thursday, 16 July. We announce that the strike ends this Thursday but that our urban commandos will continue to sabotage units that did not follow our instructions.

The FMLN is the political-military leader of our people and it reasserts its willingness to support all the actions ordered by the popular movement. We will be attentive to the terrorist activity carried out by the regime against the popular organization and we will respond to it swiftly and relentlessly, as we have done with this sixth transportation strike. Therefore, we call on our people to be attentive to the instructions given by this General Command.

DUARTE RETURNS FROM FRG, DEFENDS ARMED FORCES

PA150201 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Jose Napoleon Duarte arrived at Comalapa International Airport at 1711 Monday afternoon after a working tour to the FRG. He was accompanied by the first lady, Ines Duran de Duarte; Foreign minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta; and a high-level military delegation. The working tour started on 4 July. Several social and economic agreements were signed with the FRG Government prior to the conclusion of the tour this past Monday.

Commenting on recent disturbances by the Social Security labor union, the president said that his government will not negotiate under pressure. However, he stated that a struggle for just recoveries within a democratic framework would open the possibility for dialogue between the government and the labor sector.

Duarte said that all peace initiatives have points of agreement and disagreement. The governments that participate in the forthcoming summit meeting must affirm the possibility of alternatives that would facilitate achieving these objectives.

[Duarte] "There are points of agreement and there could be points of disagreement. However, we could discuss alternatives. This is the reason for the presidents' meeting. We are going there on behalf of our people to seek peace. It is obvious that there must be preparation for this. We should at least know what our agenda will be, but we do not. Preparations imply preparing the agenda, the subjects. We are going to have a 2-day meeting. What are we going to discuss during those 2 days? We must know that. We must have a plan for those 2 days of work.

[Words indistinct] I said that I could go prior to leaving for Europe. However, [Costa Rican] President Arias said no, that it would be better to hold the meeting after my return from Europe. They set the date for 6 August and I accepted it gladly."

The president characterized the discredit campaign against the Armed Forces launched by some sectors as a moral crime.

[Duarte] "The Army is dedicating approximately one-third, two-thirds [of its resources] to fight the guerrillas, to care for and protect property and people. Those who say -- and I believe much is being said about this -- that the Army either cannot or does not want to win the war are wrong. Neither the government nor the Armed Forces want the war. We have never wanted it because it is members of the Armed Forces who are dying. The Armed Forces does not like to see their soldiers get killed and to suffer the consequences of the war to provide security to the people. If there has been peace, by and large, in San Salvador, it is because the Armed Forces has been protecting the capital. If the transport [words indistinct] and all the other services we are providing, it is because the Armed Forces are watching.

So it is an act of treason to say that the Armed Forces do not really want to win. On the contrary, the Armed Forces would like to win as soon as possible."

He asked sectors that directly or indirectly lend an air of legitimacy to the prolonged war of the FMLN-FDR to think more carefully and said that it is time we Salvadorans understood that El Salvador deserves everyone's support and the unity of its people, because this means social, political, and military stability.

[Duarte] "The country has economic difficulties, but not because the government wants it this way. The government has no influence on the prices of coffee, cotton, or sugar. What we have done is to replace the loss of income with aid requested from friends. I went to Germany to ask the Germans to help us, and have asked the United States, France, and Italy for assistance. We are trying to find aid to substitute for income that we had been receiving from the sale of coffee, cotton, and sugar in the world market. [Words indistinct] the prices are down. This is a fact that cannot be ignored.

"I believe there is a campaign to discredit the government. There are all sorts of attacks about corruption. However, no one is pointing to specific cases, filing suits, or providing evidence. This means that the idea to blame everything on the government comes from those who want to overthrow it, who want a coup d'etat. One charge is lack of ability and the other is corruption. These are the tools that have historically been used to overthrow governments in this country. Because there are others who are not involved in this type of activity but know how it works, those who desire a coup are using other tools.

"I want to tell the Salvadoran people listening to me now, and all newsmen, that if you have a specific case, inform me. If you do not want to tell me, tell the attorney general because he has the obligation to open files and look for evidence. Do not do what Mr D'Aubuisson did. He appeared on television saying that there were some witnesses, but when the attorney general asked him to go to his office to make declarations, he chose not to go and say anything. Why? Because he had filed phoney charges. Those are tools they are using to destabilize the country."

REBELS CLAIM 32 ARMY CASUALTIES ON 11 JULY

PA131856 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1300 GMT 12 Jul 87

[Text] Attention, brother workers. The Anastasio Aquino Central Front has informed us that from 0600 to 0900 [words indistinct] on Saturday, 11 July, FMLN carried out a military operation to seize control of a stretch of the Pan-American Highway between the Los Cocos turnoff and El Junquillal. They carried out two ambushes against Cavalry Battalion troops who were patrolling the highway. The report says that at 0600 on 11 July at the Los Cocos turnoff, our guerrilla unit ambushed a Cavalry Battalion patrol marching on foot with two powerful "Jose Manuel Arce" mines, inflicting six casualties, including four dead and two wounded.

At 0830 on that same day, near El Junquillal, in Apastepeque Jurisdiction, we ambushed a military truck transporting Cavalry Battalion troops by detonating two powerful "Manuel Jose Arce" mines, inflicting 10 casualties. In total, we inflicted 16 casualties during this operation, during which we also completely destroyed a military truck. The report adds that the truck was being escorted by two light tanks. These were useless against the shrewdness of our comrades' action.

We have more military information arriving in Radio Venceremos. At 0305 on 11 July, an FMLN rebel unit ambushed a [words indistinct] truck transporting Recondo troops of Military Detachment No 2 of Sensuntepeque to Ilobasco, near Vainilla Canton, Cabanas Department. We detonated powerful "Jose Manuel Arce" mines, which caused 16 casualties. The truck in which the troops were moving was completely destroyed. Long live the just struggle of the Salvadoran working class.

This war report is signed by the joint command of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS 12-14 JULY ACTIONS

PA162016 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 2300 GMT on 14 July carries several military reports on the latest FMLN actions.

The first report states that at 0030 on 13 July, FMLN guerrillas, strictly abiding by orders from the General Command to stop any vehicle in circulation, built barricades using wires and sticks on the coastal road near Los Frailes, Jiquilisco Jurisdiction in Usulután Department. The report adds that the rebels carried out propaganda activities there despite "the useless and nervous operation that the cowardly Lempa Battalion is carrying out in the area."

Another report states that at 1230 on 12 July, FMLN fighters attacked an enemy 6th Infantry Brigade position near [place-name indistinct], Jiquilisco Jurisdiction, in Usulután Department, with hand grenades. Radio Venceremos further states that this resulted in four casualties for Colonel Montano's troops.

Radio Venceremos then goes on to add: "This sixth national transportation strike shows the power of the people in arms and represents another victory throughout the country. With the control over the country's strategic highways, we are paralyzing the transportation of raw materials, trade, and the industry of the oligarchy, thus affecting Duarte's already poor war economy."

Another military report by the Francisco Sanchez Front is then read. It states that at 1130 on 13 July, FMLN guerrillas placed revolutionary mines on the path that Arce Battalion troops were to take. These troops, the report adds, had disembarked in (Sardin), Neuvo Eden de San Juan Jurisdiction, in San Miguel Department. The rebel station announces that the FMLN inflicted 15 casualties on the enemy and that Duarte's troops are demoralized.

It adds that at 0000 on 14 July, guerrilla units carried out a successful attack on an Arce Battalion company at [name indistinct], Nuevo Eden de San Juan Jurisdiction, in San Miguel Department. In this successful attack, the report notes, "we also destroyed important war material and the rest of the troops fled, with their pants in their hands, and, as usual, in complete disarray."

A final report discloses that the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front attacked Arce Battalion units at 1330 on 14 July and this resulted in one enemy casualty. The station adds: "We were told that the enemy responded with indiscriminate mortar fire, using 60- and 81-mm pieces, against densely populated areas. The number of civilians wounded in this attack is unknown. However, our companeros retreated without any problems."

GUERRILLAS REPORT 300 ARMY CASUALTIES IN 49 DAYS

PA100352 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2200 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...U.S. plans. This combination of already defeated new and old tactics of the Duarteist army, which has been forcefully armed, are phased out now that the FMLN has entered a higher level of struggle. This waste of expenditures for war materiel has been useless in the face of our combat tactics, popular weapons, high combat morale, and the initiative of our revolutionary leaders and combatants to the extent that in 49 days of operations in Chalatenango alone, we inflicted approximately 300 casualties, including dead and wounded, on the puppet army.

In these operations, we would like to point out significant damage to an elite battalion, the Belloso Battalion, which has sustained 125 casualties in Chalatenango Department. Much like the Belloso Battalion, other elite battalions -- the Arce, Bracamonte, and Atlacatl Battalions -- are shedding blood in their operations in Morazan and other northern points of the country where their troops are carrying out regional operations.

A partial count of casualties caused against this strategical effort of the high command in the country's northern area, points to more than 700 casualties on the puppet army since the beginning of an operation in Morazan on 1 April. Despite this effort, the high command has been unable to publicize any victory against our forces. Quite the contrary, it is again displaying an army of murderers, who are violating the most basic human rights and are punishing civilians in the face of the Army's inability to inflict blows on the FMLN.

In the same vein, the unsuccessful and much-touted United to Reconstruct plan has bitten the dust of defeat. With this plan, they had planned to win over the hearts and minds of civilians through alms. In the face of their inability to inflict blows on our military forces, the high command has ordered the unleashing of a violent operation against civilians and FMLN hospital installations.

It seems contradictory that while Duarte spends millions of colones per day on a futile operation, Salvadoran workers are maintained in a destitute situation, are denied wage increases and social benefits, are subjected to economic package swindles, and showered with bullets in reply to their just demands. Such was the case on 8 July, with Social Security workers who were massacred by cowardly Duarteist troops.

In the face of their inability to obtain victories on this victorious guerrilla army, they are charging against the just strikes and mobilizations of our brother workers. We greet our brother Social Security workers with victorious cries from this territory of combat and victory in invincible Chalatenango. We urge them to move their just struggle forward. We tell them that they have the support of this powerful revolutionary army and an organized people that are unstoppable in their course toward victory.

We greet all our guerrilla units, leaders, and combatants in Morazan and Chalatenango who are defeating this futile enemy operation by crushing gringo-designed tactics.

Onward workers! Onward guerrillas and clandestine militiamen! All united as one fist to topple Duarte and install a government of the people!

RELATIVES OF MISSING OCCUPY LEGISLATIVE PALACE

PA161800 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1725 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Legislative Palace was occupied today by relatives of missing persons from the Mutual Support Group (GAM) headed by Canadian Dan Heath, who says he is a congress deputy in his country. Members of the administration office of the congress called ACAN-EFE and said that the occupants had explained that their action was "because we are tired of waiting for the government to fulfill its promises and meet our demands."

MILITARY OFFICIAL ON U.S. AID, CONTRA SUPPLY

PA151500 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Chief of the General Staff General Manuel Antonio Callejas y Callejas stated today that the Armed Forces has no knowledge of a possible \$10 million in U.S. military aid, and that only \$3 million in cooperation has been programmed for this year. However, he added that if the information on a military aid increase is true, it could be used to purchase nonlethal equipment because the Army needs to buy helicopter parts and to modernize its transportation equipment.

Gen Callejas y Callejas also stated that, contrary to what has been reported, Guatemala has never served as a bridge to supply the Nicaraguan contras with arms. He added that our country had been mentioned in a document as a possible contact to supply the contras with weapons. However, he added, documents can be forged, and that was precisely what happened in this case because after the proper investigation had been conducted it was determined that our country never participated in shipping arms to the contras; charges to that effect were totally false.

POLICEMAN ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH JUSTICE'S DEATH

PA170442 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 14 Jul 87 p 7

[Text] The Lower Military Court yesterday issued an arrest warrant for policeman Victor Manuel Rodriguez for the murder of Magistrate Mario Antonio Reyes Sarmiento -- which occurred on Saturday [4 July] on Morazan Boulevard in this capital.

Manuel Rodriguez was turned over to the court last Tuesday for questioning on the alleged murder of the magistrate.

The questioning concluded yesterday and the accused, who was in police custody, was again transferred to the military courts, where he was notified of his arrest.

The policeman was brought at 1415 in a patrol car, accompanied by some of his colleagues, and he refused to leave the car for at least 30 minutes, presumably because he did not want his picture taken.

An officer accompanying Rodriguez finally said he could come into the court and he did, closely guarded by the other policemen.

Military Judge Jacobo Castellanos personally notified him of his arrest, and Manuel Rodriguez was taken 10 minutes later to the Central Penitentiary (PC), in the La Hoya sector.

Reporters tried to get his statement en route to the penitentiary, but Rodriguez simply stated: "I have nothing to say."

Lawyers and judicial branch authorities wanted the case handled by the First Criminal Court; nevertheless, the case is currently being handled by the Lower Military Court.

Referring to the case, the Supreme Court of Justice said that this conflict concerning the jurisdiction of the case can be settled, but the resolution has not been issued and the civil court has not been able to continue with the investigation.

ATTORNEY GENERAL TO CHARGE SUAZO WITH TREASON

PA142353 Tegucigalpa TIEMPO in Spanish 14 Jul 87 p 5

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Honduran Attorney General Ruben Zepeda Gutierrez said yesterday that he will begin proceedings against former President Roberto Suazo Cordova and his cabinet for the crime of treason to the homeland committed by signing an agreement in which they promised indemnity to U.S. citizen Temistocles Ramirez de Arellano.

Suazo Cordova's administration signed an agreement with the United States promising indemnity to Ramirez for the expropriation of the land on which the Regional Military Training Center (CREM) was built in Trujillo, Colon in 1983. With this agreement, Honduras became a beneficiary of the Caribbean Basin Initiative, through which the United States supplied credit to the countries in the isthmus.

Zepeda Gutierrez stated: "Honduras does not need a foreign country -- regardless of how powerful it is -- to decide how a citizen is to receive indemnity."

He added that the U.S. congressional resolution is offensive and abusive to the country's dignity and sovereignty.

The official also stated that Honduras should demand indemnities from Congress for material and moral damages caused by Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries to "thousands of Honduran peasants, cattlemen, and coffee growers, who have had to leave the El Paraiso Department."

The attorney general noted that "the contras are not Honduras' problem. They are supported by the United States, and this country has imposed them on us."

He added that each time the "contras" return in "defeat" they do so while firing weapons at everything; the Sandinists do the same. This situation has made thousands of Hondurans flee and abandon all their properties.

Zepeda added that "by observing (the terrorist activity) we have been able to establish the economic and moral damages caused to our countrymen. They are pariahs in their own land, because they fear falling victim to Sandinist and contra bullets."

He stated that Honduras should be firm and forceful in demanding indemnity for all wrongdoings by anti-Sandinists in the Nicaraguan border area.

Zepeda Gutierrez further noted that the government has nothing to do with the contras, because the United States provides them with war equipment and logistics.

He reaffirmed that "Temis" should be paid, but only after an expert's appraisal and in accordance with the law. However, he did not mention any specific amount of money.

He added that Honduras should not accept an international solution to the problem, because it would be a fatal precedent for the country and detrimental to national interests.

Citing an example, Zepeda noted that if an international solution is reached, and transnational company would be able to oblige the government to pay an indemnity.

He also stated that within the next few days he will present all the evidence on the "Temistocles Ramirez de Arellano" case so that it can be legally processed in the judicial courts.

CONTRAS ATTACK, OCCUPY SAN JOSE DE BOCAY

PA162223 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2141 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Jun [date as received] (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan resistance units today attacked and occupied the community of San Jose de Bocay, one of the strategic military operations sites of the Sandinist Army, it was reported here today.

The rebels have stated that the town of 5,000 was attacked at dawn and the Sandinist military installations, including a landing field, the main barracks, and the garrison inside the militarized agricultural cooperative, were destroyed with explosives.

The town, which is in the hands of the anti-Sandinist rebels, is in Jinotega Department, 270 km north of Managua and 100 km from the Honduran border. The Nicaraguan Resistance has reported that heavy fighting continued this morning and that its fighters have completely dominated the Sandinist forces "which fled in disarray toward nearby mountains."

As of 1515 (2115 GMT) there had been no reports of Sandinist Army or contra forces casualties.

Ortega on Attack, Chopper Crash

PA170200 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0115 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Report by Mario Zelaya]

[Text] President Daniel Ortega Saavedra was present this evening during the presentation of an honorary doctorate in humanities to U.S. scientist (Kevin Taggart) by the Central American University. Following the presentation, the comrade president made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr President, the U.S. intervention in El Salvador becomes more direct each day. What is your opinion on the deaths of the six U.S. military advisers today in [a helicopter crash in] El Salvador?

[Ortega] We know that the United States is directly involved in an interventionist action in El Salvador. As the intervention grows, the U.S. soldiers and U.S. youths who are serving in El Salvador are exposed to death. Here in Nicaragua they have also exposed some U.S. citizens to death by sending them in as mercenaries to supply the forces who are murdering our people.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] It is an every day occurrence here. There was a mercenary attack on San Jose de Bocay. The people defended the town. The attack took place at dawn and we have learned that 12 counterrevolutionaries are dead. We do not know how many were wounded. We do not know if there are more dead counterrevolutionaries. We know that there are 10 civilians wounded and that 6 civilians and 4 soldiers are dead. [figures as heard] There are quite a few wounded.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] The information that we received states that they attacked at 0500. Our forces fought back and dislodged them. A preliminary count states that there are 12 counterrevolutionaries dead, 10 civilians dead, and the Nicaraguan soldiers. [sentence as heard]

[Reporter] It was said that Eden Pastora may return to the country. Under what conditions can he return?

[Ortega] We will talk about that on another occasion. First he must accept the amnesty. [end recording]

DANIEL ORTEGA GRANTS INTERVIEW TO POLITIKA

AU151427 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 87 p 9

[Special correspondent Djuka Julius report on interview with President Daniel Ortega, in Managua, date not given]

[Text] Managua, June -- "We want to continue along the road of independence, autonomy, and nonalignment, because that course has shown itself to be correct, and we are doing our best to make Central America a neutral region, distant from the two existing military-political blocs," Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua and member of the FSLN National Directorate, said in an interview for POLITIKA.

"It is necessary for Latin America, and Western Europe (the EC), to give economic aid not only to Nicaragua, but also to other Central American countries, because the renewal of this region's economic growth, which is in crisis, is the basis for Central American orientation toward neutrality, which best suits the interests of our party of the world."

The conversation with Ortega, who is already and in every aspect "the first among equals" in the Sandinist nine-member collective leadership, took place at his home, early in the morning. Daniel Ortega, who remembers his visit to Yugoslavia with pleasure, mostly dwelt upon the situation in Central America, which is neutral if one considers the new exacerbation and blocking of negotiations.

"I am convinced that there will be an agreement with the United States sooner or later, even if we have to endure an American intervention before that," Comandante Ortega says, stressing that Nicaragua is willing and ready to make an agreement with Washington on realistic foundations, but that President Reagan has not so far shown any readiness to reach a reasonable compromise with the Sandinists.

"At the moment when the two superpowers are negotiating and when it is obvious that they may very soon reach an agreement on withdrawing and scrapping medium-range and short-range missiles in Europe, which would open the possibility for a summit between Reagan and Gorbachev, there is the real danger of the United States deciding at the same time to use force in our region, deciding for direct military intervention against Nicaragua," Ortega warns.

"In this difficult economic situation it would be very important for Nicaragua to get economic and financial aid from Latin America whose integral part we consider ourselves to be," President Ortega says.

"In fact, it would be important that Latin America gives aid not only to Nicaragua, but to other Central American countries as well, within its abilities, because that would help this region's economic recovery and growth, and that is the basis for this part of the world to decide for nonalignment, for Central America to become neutral, distance itself from both military-political blocs, which would best suit its real interests," Ortega adds, stressing that Nicaragua "will firmly continue on the road to independence, autonomy, and nonalignment."

Therefore, Ortega reasons, it would be important that not only Latin America, but also the EEC and other countries, "come to the aid of Nicaragua and the whole of Central America."

"We consider ourselves to be and feel part of Latin America, an integral part," Daniel Oretaga points out. "Our revolution can be understood only as a part of Latin American currents, changes, and tendencies," the Nicaraguan president says. "This is why Latin America is our perspective, the water in which we swim, the natural sea in which we live or die," the first man of Sandinism stresses.

"We see great hope in the political integration and unification of Latin America which is now under way -- not because of some alleged war against the United States, but to force Washington to change its policy and attitude toward Latin America in the sense of greater equality and more just economic relations -- and we see in it a real opportunity to ensure our independence and autonomous development."

"Only Contadora can renew the process of negotiation in Central America, which has reached a standstill, because it expresses the views and interests of Latin America and its vision of a peaceful solution in Central America," Ortega says, adding that he will attend the Central American summit in Guatemala, postponed until the beginning of August.

"I think that room for dialogue has been created and opened again," he concludes.

DEFENSE MINISTER DELIVERS 8TH ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

PA160249 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1553 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Speech by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the Sandinist People's Revolution and the 18th anniversary of the death of Commander Julio Buitrago; place not given; live -- broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...They [not further identified] have tried to give specific characteristics to their wars against various peoples of the world to clearly define their criminal actions.

Since 1981, prominent U.S. Army manuals tried to describe the type of conflict that the United States should maintain to stop revolutionary movements and progressive changes that the unfair social and economic conditions and the unfair international economic order impose on our peoples, especially on the peoples of the so-called Third World.

To that effect, people have been discussing a low intensity war or conflict since 1981. Recently, seminars and meetings of top military leaders and imperialist political figures have been taking place. They have tried to discuss those topics in more detail.

Recently, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger analyzed those issues in detail. low-intensity war. [sentence as heard] Is the war that the Nicaraguan people are resisting and winning a low intensity war? The plan for a low intensity war was essentially designed by the United States in 1981 to be a series of steps and systems that would contribute to and strengthen U.S. direct meddling in ally governments, which were facing political problems created by explosive social situations.

That is the reason the United States developed a series of steps. They were essentially devised to maintain shaky ally regimes, which were in crisis because of the unfair socioeconomic system that they were forced to maintain by the imperialist system that supports them.

Essentially, the strategy of the low intensity war was then regulated and strengthened, and ultimately encompassed a series of steps that are used as the conflict develops. Internal defense measures were undertaken, which are the first steps the United States must take when trying to prevent the fall of a government about to be overthrown by opposing social and political forces.

Faced with the defeat of that strategy, they continuously attempted to achieve so-called internal development: social, economic, and political measures to accompany U.S. efforts for initial internal defense in shaky ally countries.

Subsequently, they developed the concept of simultaneous, internal defense and development. This is nothing more than an increase in the low-intensity war of the meddling, defensive support, and various economic and social programs to try to stop social crisis, turning it to the advantage of the interests of exploiters and imperialists.

After that, they developed the concept of internal conflict, which includes a series of political steps allowing the United States to fully enter through various political, economic, and military means...[changes thought] to try to lead the shaky ally governments.

An additional product of that situation and of the increasing destabilization of target governments is the introduction of peace-keeping forces. This is a further step in the escalation of conventional war; once they predict the fall of a given government, troops are introduced.

In the escalation of the low-intensity war, the United States proposed unilateral operations as a last resort to defend what they call their vital interests. As you can see, all these steps and all these plans for low-intensity war were drafted to save only regimes that follow their imperialist orders. When these doctrines, theories, and strategies were drawn up, the Nicaraguan regime that had been an ally of imperialism had already been overthrown by an armed revolt led by the FSLN on 19 July 1979.

Embryonic low-intensity war policies were designed for application in Nicaragua after Somoza left, when the U.S. Government and its envoys tried to put Sandinists and Somozists in power. They tried to put traitors and capitalists in power along with peasants and workers, which this revolution will represent and defend forever.

The actual triumph of the Sandinist Revolution took place when imperialist political and military strategists were reviewing the doctrinal concepts of their interventionist policies between 1960 and 1980. The strategists disregarded the lessons taught in Vietnam, where military contradictions among top military leaders were evident.

The Sandinists came into the picture when there was a lack of understanding of these concepts. The revolution took advantage of this to assume power and to defend it, as we have done and continue to do.

In this respect, the United States is not waging a low-intensity war against Nicaragua. This does not mean that the economic, social, military, and political problems of Central America -- a region that is directly suffering from an international economic crisis and that is undergoing a military and political crisis -- are not a result of doctrines and policies to stop the advance of progressive, radical, and revolutionary changes, such as those planned for El Salvador and other Central American countries.

In the rest of the region, the low-intensity war policies are carefully being implemented by the United States and with huge varied resources to try to save [as heard] the forces that do not represent their imperialist interests. In the case of Nicaragua -- and this is important for all Nicaraguan ambassadors abroad -- we are not facing a low-intensity war. The term low intensity is being used in the U.S. propaganda policy in an effort to decrease the high costs that a low-intensity war policy creates for the people who suffer from such a policy. [sentence as heard]

In the case of Nicaragua, which is not facing that type of low-intensity war, it is even more necessary to refute these concepts to decrease the U.S. criminal campaign against our people. In that regard, what kind of war are the Nicaraguan people facing? What kind of war are we defeating? What kind of effort should the military and the people continue to make to strengthen the defense of the revolution?

Concerning this, one must keep in mind that the United States also mentions a type of all-out war, which is nuclear war. They speak about a major conventional confrontation, which is one step below nuclear war, about a minor conventional war, about low-intensity war, and about unconventional war. In the case of Nicaragua, they were not able to apply low-intensity war because we were able to take over political power. The United States was unable to curtail the political advancement of a Sandinist takeover in 1981, when the doctrines of low-intensity war and the other concepts I have mentioned were starting to be more clearly formulated. The United States decided upon an interventionist type of war, interventionist type of war [repeats himself] whose ultimate expression is the direct use of its own military forces at any given moment during the present conflict between the United States and Nicaragua.

This decision to develop the necessary conditions for an interventionist war as a means to destroy Sandinist power and to turn back the progressive and revolutionary progress which Sandinism represents for the countries of the region and for all of Latin America, has had all the modalities, qualities, operations, and tactics of an unconventional war.

What is happening now, 8 years after the victory of the revolution and nearly 6 years since this interventionist war against the Sandinist people's revolution began? In the first place, this interventionist war sought to consolidate the U.S. military presence in a deep and [words indistinct] manner, different from what had existed before the Sandinist revolution's victory in 1979. The United States was able to maintain that entire military, technological, electronic, political, and psychological setup in the Central American region.

It has been impossible to halt it, despite the international rejection of such a purpose. Until today the United States has been able to meet the strategic goal for its interventionist plans, for its interventionist war against Nicaragua. The United States has practically legitimized -- as if it were a routine manner, as if it were not an alarming situation -- the threatening presence, the actual deployment of its forces, and the combat and mobilization position of all types of its forces: air, naval, airborne, air tactics, and special forces, basically against Nicaragua.

We have not been able to halt the general strategy against the revolution, that is the U.S. Armed Forces from preparing the area and preparing the more specific and direct possibilities for launching an attack against our country.

The world has not stopped these plans. The international protests and rejections from the various political and diplomatic organizations have not been able to stop these plans. There have also been massive expressions of rejection for these plans even within the United States.

Therefore, there is where we have the actual, true, dynamic and present threat that is daily hovering over our survival, not only as a revolution, but also as an interdependent nation, as a liberated fatherland. What have we achieved from this strategy? What is the current threat? From this interventionist strategy against Nicaragua we have managed to basically break up the political and military instrument that this major Yankee intervention sought to create to justify the direct interventionist movement in this regional and international conflict that Nicaragua now represents.

Therefore, the United States thought that the economic and social difficulties that all change such as ours entails -- in addition to the brutal aggression we are enduring, the outrageous backward state we inherited, and the contradictions that are normal with all changes -- would make it easy for the United States to carry out its plans. The United States was planning to carry out its plans with the support of its ideological, political, and divisionist campaigns and the support of the sectors within the country that approve of those plans. The United States thought it was possible that at this stage -- 8 years after the revolution, when we are just a few days away from celebrating the 8th anniversary of the victory of the revolution -- Nicaragua would be in the midst of deep destabilization resulting from an internal war, a civil war. The United States thought Nicaragua today would be in the hands of the counterrevolutionary army that was arrogant, strong, and capable of liberating areas, territories, and important towns, that would have been capable of breaking the military balance in the fields. That is what the United States thought. The United States fought for that. The United States has invested large material resources as well as political and moral commitments to that effect.

Undoubtedly, if the United States had achieved its goals, it would have facilitated the U.S. interventionist threat that we still have -- if we had not cut them off in due time.

Consequently, the Sandinists have defeated the interventionist war that Reagan has stubbornly continued against our people and, as we previously said, we have stepped up the strategic defeat of the mercenary plans for a large-scale aggression. We are currently engaged in a process to attain the complete military and political defeat of U.S. imperialism's instrument. Even though it is true that the mercenary forces can no longer carry out large-scale attacks and have become a simple complement to the U.S. actions aimed at defeating the Sandinists, these mercenary forces complement the large-scale aggression against the country.

The United States continues to exert itself to keep [the contras] united by organizing different groups within a military structure, with thousands of men who comprise the mercenary forces which operate against our revolution. These forces can no longer be used as the main element so that the United States may complement their actions; they are now being used as a pretext to justify the United States' decision -- which has never changed -- to defeat the Sandinists.

We have defeated every attempt of the increased mercenary plans. We have inflicted 2,790 deaths on the mercenary ranks during the past 6 months. These figures do not include their wounded, because this is difficult to confirm; however, these are also important and should be taken into consideration. The actual numbers that participated in the mercenary plans late in 1986 and early in January 1987 have been dealt many blows, but they are still able to replace any losses within their ranks. However, the cost of this is very high because it is the result of pressures, kidnappings, political blackmail, recruiting among refugees -- even among the peasants in the Honduran and Costa Rican border areas, who become part of these forces due to the grave economic situation in their countries or due to ideological confusion. However, the mercenary forces' collapse is a fact.

We must not rule out or underestimate the efforts that these mercenary forces may carry out within the next few months, and we must continue to counter these efforts. Even though it is true that we will continue to fulfill our fundamental plans, we must continue to exert ourselves and to increase our quality and potential so that we may really hasten the enemy's defeat.

The enemy replaces its losses even with 12-year-old boys. We notice that small Miskito children, old men, and women return to our country through the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] programs, but the adult men who want to return must stay in Honduras. This is part of the United States' efforts to fill the mercenary ranks, which are being defeated by our military operations on a daily basis.

It also is appropriate to mention -- we must not be afraid of this -- that most of the population supports the changes that are part of our revolutionary process, but there are certain sectors which oppose our revolutionary and popular measures. These sectors reject our victory because they are manipulated by landowners who play into... [changes thought] who reject revolutionary changes. There are also certain social sectors which support the mercenary forces, but these sectors are becoming small in number.

To conclude, we must point out that we must exert ourselves to increase our capacity and efficiency so that we may become even stronger this year. The revolutionary state has provided the resources to increase the successful plans that have been carried out during the first half of 1987 to counter the mercenary plans for this year. We must reassert that it is necessary to continue our efforts to maintain high standards in fulfilling our goals of improving our tactics and operational capacity and inflicting more enemy casualties. Our losses in dead and wounded are ever smaller, and we have made this possible. The number of our dead is lower in comparison with previous years.

We are aware of the so-called low-intensity war that the United States has planned against Nicaragua. We must continue to strengthen the country's measures to counter the uncertain, tense, critical [words indistinct] that Nicaragua faces due to the U.S. Administration's irrational policy.

We must counter the plans for a large-scale intervention. Consequently, the tension in upcoming months will be critical, and we must carry out plans against the mercenary forces. We must counter the tension and prepare the country for a foreign military aggression, amidst the grave economic social situation that the crisis. [changes thought] The United States has enforced a boycott against our country to undermine our military defense plans.

Today we commemorate the 18th anniversary of Julio Buitrago's heroic resistance against the enemy. We must continue to strengthen our main defense actions. We must increase our morale, revolutionary principles, national pride, and spirit as Nicaraguans, Latin Americans, Bolivarians, Torrijistas, Guevaristas, Sandinists, Buitraguistas! No one surrenders here! We will continue to resist and defeat the enemy! Free homeland or death!

DPRK Sends Congratulations

PA161424 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jul 87

["Congratulations message" from DPRK President Kim Il-song to President Daniel Ortega Saavedra issued in Pyongyang; dated "July 1987"]

[Text] Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua:

On the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution, on behalf of the DPRK Government, the Korean people, and myself, I send you warm congratulations to you and through you to the Nicaraguan Government and people.

During the 8 years since the triumph of the revolution, the Nicaraguan people have carried out a courageous struggle to firmly defend their fatherland's security and the revolution's achievements and to build a new society within a tense situation of acute confrontation with internal and external enemies.

The Korean people are happy about the great advances achieved by the Nicaraguan people, under the wise leadership of the FSLN and the Nicaraguan Government that you head, in the struggle to consolidate revolutionary power, strengthen the country's defensive capacity, and develop the economy.

We absolutely denounce the Yankee imperialists' maneuvers for armed intervention in Nicaragua. These maneuvers are every day more open. We express our always firm solidarity with your just struggle to defend the fatherland and safeguard peace and security in Central America.

I take this opportunity to express sincere wishes for greater successes in your struggle and that of your people and for the final triumph of the Sandinist people's revolution. I also express my conviction that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will expand and develop every day.

[Signed] Kil Il-song, president of the DPRK

RAMIREZ MEETS WITH AL-QADHDHAFI IN LIBYA

PA152008 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Jul 87 p 1

[Report by Maria Alicia Talavera]

[Excerpts] Tripoli, Bibya -- Yesterday, when it was 0500 in Nicaragua and 1300 in Libya, Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado delivered a letter from President Daniel Ortega Saavedra to Libyan leader Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi. In his letter, President Ortega referred to our country's current situation and to the objective of Sergio's visit to that African nation.

Sergio traveled in an executive jet for over 1 hour to the site of his meeting with Al-Qadhdhafi. He was accompanied by the other members of the Nicaraguan official delegation and by Nicaraguan Ambassador to Tripoli Chester Simpsom.

Central American peace efforts in that area as well as political, diplomatic, and economic relations between Libya and Nicaragua were the main topics discussed during the meeting, which lasted approximately 1 hour.

This is Sergio Ramirez Mercado's second visit to Libya. During his first visit, he also met with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi. On that occasion they met in his tent [headquarters] then located in Tripoli.

Strict security measures were adopted for the Al-Qadhdhafi-Ramirez meeting. [passage omitted]

With his visit to this country, located in North Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, Ramirez Mercado ended a tour he began 2 weeks ago, which included Iraq, Algeria, and Yugoslavia.

Following the meeting between Al-Qadhdhafi and Ramirez, members of the Nicaraguan delegation met with Libyan representatives to begin talks to analyze the relations between the two countries.

COFFEE PRODUCTION REPORTED TO DECREASE

PA150432 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Production of coffee has been decreasing year after year in Nicaragua. Dr Armando Jarquin, director of the Nicaraguan Coffee Enterprise, has said that efforts are being made to raise prices to get more revenues for the country. But prices have dropped on the international market. This is what Dr Jarquin has to say about this.

[Begin Jarquin recording] To begin with, I want to say that about 20 percent of the 1986-87 coffee crop is still being processed in the [words indistinct] region. Because of this, the figures I give you here are somewhat uncertain, considering that there is still coffee in various stages of processing. The coffee yield is determined only at the end of this process.

In addition, we began working in September 1986 with a planned production of 960,700 quintals of coffee beans, the figure set by MIDINRA [Ministry of Agricultural-Livestock Development and Agrarian Reform], the agency in charge of these activities. Later, in November 1986, this planned figure was modified, taking into consideration some production deficiencies, such as [words indistinct] Carazo and El Mostacho areas.

For this reason, this estimate was lowered to 939,700 quintals of coffee beans. This estimate was lowered even further in March because of climatological factors. According to an assessment of the various crop committees in the coffee regions, a new estimate of 903,700 quintals of coffee beans has been made.

At this time, we can say that the 1986-87 crop should produce about 880,000 quintals of coffee beans, taking into account the latest assessments, particularly of the coffee that has been collected, taken to the processing plants, and dispatched to port, ready for export, and the coffee of lesser quality earmarked for domestic consumption. Of these 880,000 quintals of coffee beans, we expected to have about 780,000 quintals for export. Of course, we will have to use the best of our lesser quality coffee, reprocess it, and make it fit for export and meet our contracts with our usual international customers.

Also, we agreed to deliver about 886,000 quintals of green coffee to our traditional customers. Because of low production due to the climatological factors I have mentioned and the war in the most productive zones, we will have to negotiate with some customers and cancel contracts whose prices had already been set and agreed upon. We will have to cancel contracts equivalent to between 70,000 and 80,000 quintals. [end recording]

LA PRENSA: RELEASED PRISONERS REPORT 'TORTURES'

PA151740 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] Emotional scenes were observed yesterday afternoon at the Modelo Jail after popular pressure led the Panamanian president to issue a communique granting political amnesty to the people arrested during Friday's demonstration by the Civilianization Crusade.

Most of those released reported that they were victims of physical and mental torture by members of the Defense Forces. Others, who were visibly afraid, refused to make statements about the "nightmare" they lived through during their imprisonment.

The prisoners who received the presidential amnesty were released yesterday. However, the exact number is unknown because of the lack of official information. The Civilianization Crusade has released a list of missing people, but LA PRENSA has been unable to determine if their whereabouts have been learned or if they are still in jail.

Young people of various ages were released from Modelo Jail along with four businessmen who were arrested on Friday: Carlos Valancia, vice president of the Association of Panamanian Industrialists; Luis Martinz; and Guillermo Fernandez -- who were accompanied by Alberto Garcia de Paredes. Colonel Leonidas Macias of the Panama Police, the government and justice minister, and an assistant were also at Modelo Jail when the prisoners were released.

One of those arrested said to a Radio Exitosa announcer: "I would not wish what I lived through inside to happen to anyone. Everything here is chaos. I had an image of the Defense Forces; what I lived through inside showed me a completely different picture."

Another youth, whose name we will not publish for obvious reasons, said: "I am apolitical; my mother supports the government, but what one experiences inside is a disgrace."

Luis Martinz, a businessman who on various occasions has been mistreated by the Defense Forces, simply said: "I have much to say, but I will do so later."

Meanwhile, yesterday morning, some of the prisoners who were released earlier in the day went to the Chamber of Commerce where the Civilianization Crusade's Committee of Relatives of Prisoners is functioning. They went there to report the physical, mental, and moral tortures they suffered in Modelo Jail.

One student, whose name we will not publish for obvious reasons, said that he was arrested on his way home by individuals in a Defense Forces' car and was brutally beaten. He was taken to the Old Panama garrison, where he was beaten for 2 hours. He was stripped, and individuals tried to place a tear gas canister between his legs. He was also blindfolded, and a rope was placed around his neck as if to strangle him.

This young university student was transferred to the preventive custody section, where he was booked and then taken to a cell with more than 250 prisoners. He was then transferred to a cell with common prisoners, where the major in charge of the group ordered the student to be mistreated, beaten, robbed, and sexually abused. The student said that he could not eat or sleep because of the harassment from both the prisoners and the guards.

The subhuman conditions forced him to remain standing amid urine and feces.

As for the women, some of their relatives said that they had been placed in cells for common criminals and had suffered all kinds of abuses from the moment they were arrested. One of them said that she was horrified by what she saw and that she did not think she could be the same person after suffering such horrors.

Another of the charges came from a doctor who said that the hospitals are areas of terror, occupied by the military health officials, and that shots have been fired at hospitals, including at patients trying to leave those centers.

In this regard, the Panamanian Association of Business Executives, APEDE, issued a communique yesterday stating that representatives of its board of directors yesterday attended a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture of Panama in which people who were arrested in recent days by the Defense Forces reported the many abuses, violations, and outrages they suffered while under the custody of the authorities whose responsibility is to maintain order and guarantee citizens' lives.

"Christian and human feelings are outraged by the horrors committed against Panamanians, whose rights were abused and violated by the military," the communique stated. It added that APEDE joins the national clamor that protests these human rights violations and demands that, for the country's peace, those responsible for these crimes be punished. The Panamanians' moral repudiation of these crimes demands it, the APEDE communique concluded.

"You cannot imagine what it means to be imprisoned there. I want to thank common prisoners Ruben Jimenez and Ernesto Estrada for their help while I was in jail." These were the first words by University of Panama Prof Jaime Abad after he was released yesterday along with 40 university students through Rector Abdiel Adames.

Abad, a professor of the Political Sciences and Law Department, was arrested on Friday afternoon by heavily armed individuals traveling aboard a school bus while he was going to the "Great White Rally for Democracy" that was scheduled to be held at El Carmen Church.

Meanwhile, Nodier Miranda, another of those arrested, only said amid sobs: "Thank you for everything." When he was arrested, Miranda had been wounded by buckshot in the face but at no time was he given medical treatment while in Modelo Jail.

Another of the released university students is Manuel Colma, a 23-year-old student of the Publicity Department of the Social Communications School, who is hospitalized in Bella Vista Clinic. According to reports, he might have fractures of the skull and the ribs. When Colma arrived at the rector's office, he collapsed.

When LA PRENSA reporters tried to obtain statements from the arrested university students about their experiences in jail, one of them said: "I am afraid to speak. You do not know what might happen. Please do not publish my name."

Meanwhile, in a new act of peaceful resistance by the Civilianization Crusade on the day of "freedom," hundreds of people yesterday stood on the sidewalks of the main streets of the capital to demand the release of hundreds arrested as a result of Friday's police repression. At the same time, long motorcades honked their horns in solidarity.

Beginning at 1600, large numbers of people stood along 50th Street, Espana Avenue, and Argentina Avenue; and in Bethania chanting such slogans such as "Justice." The demonstrators also carried placards with the names of those arrested, and demanded their release.

Last 632 Protesters Freed

PA161746 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1653 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Panama City, 16 Jul (DPA) -- All those persons who have been arrested during last Friday's disorders in Panama City were released this morning, a Panama Defense Forces (FDP) official has reported. Some 359 persons out of the 632 who had been arrested were released 2 days ago, and the rest was released this morning by orders from President Eric Arturo Delvalle. Most of these who were arrested were in Modelo jail. The National Civilianization Crusade confirmed that the mass rally announced by the opposition for today will be postponed for next week.

GENERAL STATE COUNCIL MEETING CONVENES

PA161446 Panama City Radio Exitosa in Spanish 1216 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] This is an exclusive Radio Exitosa report. A general state council, which included the participation of the UNADE [National Democratic Union] parties, discussed an important working agenda last night at the Continental Hotel. General Manuel Antonio Noriega was invited to the meeting, but Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle was not present at the meeting.

Leonel Blisdell has this report, which includes statements by ministers Ricardo Bermudez of MIVI [Housing Ministry], Bernardo Cardenas, and Labor Party Secretary Ramon Sieiro.

[Begin recording] [Blisdell] While the antigovernment protests calmed down in Panama yesterday after the release on Tuesday of those arrested in the disturbances that took place last weekend and the postponement of the great second opposition demonstration, President Delvalle's government team discussed an important working agenda last night at the Continental Hotel. The meeting lasted until early this morning and included the presence of Gen Manuel A. Noriega.

The meeting discussed the country's general situation and the guidelines for a series of strategies aimed at improving and increasing government actions to resolve the nation's problems.

The working session, in which all government sectors were represented except for Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle -- who did not attend the meeting -- was described as part of the general state council, and all the UNADE parties participated. Commerce and Industries Minister Bernardo Cardenas, member of the Republican Party, was interviewed on the contents of the discussion. Minister Cardenas, what did you discuss in this important working session of the general state council?

[Cardenas] We analyzed the country's situation in general and all the government's efforts to implement reactivation measures, which were halted because of the events that have been taking place in the country. However, the government will now resume its constant activities to promote what has been one of this government's main wishes: to continue with the country's development to fulfill our needs.

[Blisdell] How does the government describe the current situation?

[Cardenas] The current situation is typical at a moment of political irregularity -- to put it one way -- which has its consequences as any suspension of a regular situation would. However, we have to return to normalcy and to again walk along paths of peace, tranquillity, and progress, which is what the country seeks.

[Blisdell] Thank you very much, Minister Cardenas. Legislator Rigovento Paredes is now coming down the stairs with Gen Noriega and Radio Exitosa exclusively... [pauses] Despite efforts made by Radio Exitosa, it was not possible to interview Gen Noriega. However, Labor Party Secretary Ramon Sieiro stated the following:

[Sieiro] It was a very interesting working session. We examined the country's problems in a meeting in which all the government's organizations were represented. I think that as a point of departure this periodic exchange of views was highly fruitful, mainly in the areas concerning the normal development of the government's activities and the handling of public matters. It was very interesting and very important. We also discussed the country's future and the development of specific working plans.

A wide range of information was provided by the cabinet and directors of autonomous institutions to give the Panamanian people the replies they need and were promised in the last elections.

[Blisdell] What was Gen Noriega's participation in this meeting?

[Sieiro] He was invited to the meeting so that he could be informed of our working plans. We can say that his presence was practically -- to paraphrase the president, although he was not present -- a component part of the general state council, so that all the government structures and political parties were represented in the meeting. Gen Noriega also came to give his views as a member of an important institution that is interconnected with the civilian institutions that should carry out activities to fulfill the Panamanian people's demands.

[Blisdell] Eng Sieiro, distinguished U.S. visitors talked with members of the Labor Party. What did they discuss in that meeting or dialogue?

[Sieiro] Today, Mr William Walker, who is Mr Elliott Abrams' assistant, along with two officials of the U.S. Embassy came to our locale. They were investigating the country's political situation. We, as people who understand the nation's problems, tried to clarify the Panamanian people's feelings on the situation, our views regarding the country's economic development, and the consequences of the recent political events.

I would say that the meeting was very fruitful both for them and for us, but especially for them, because -- please allow me to be a little conceited -- we clarified several points which were not altogether clear for them.

[Blisdell] Housing Minister Ricardo Bermudez also made statements after Mr Sieiro.
[sentence as heard]

[Sieiro, in progress] ...as long as we have the opportunity to act and the U.S. Government somehow stops supporting certain groups that feel encouraged with that support or with the U.S. Senate resolution, and which perhaps do not sit down to negotiate precisely because of that interference.

[Blisdell] Thank you very much for your statements. The housing minister and members of the Democratic Revolutionary Party also participated in the general state council. Mr Minister, what did you discuss in the meeting in which Gen Noriega participated?

[Bermudez] This was a meeting to assess the current situation and the guidelines of a series of strategies aimed at improving and increasing government actions.

[Blisdell] Those were the statements made by the various ministers who participated in the general state council a few moments ago. [end recording]

PARLIAMENTARY PRESIDENTS' MEETING POSTPONED

PA161500 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 16 Jul 87 p 4

[Article by Rogelio Martiz]

[Text] Yesterday, Legislative Assembly President Ovidio Diaz officially announced that the first meeting of the Central American presidents and the Contadora and Support Groups parliaments has been postponed.

The parliamentarians' meeting was slated for 30-31 July of this year. Diaz did not specify when the meeting would be held.

Ovidio Diaz added that the meeting was postponed because several of the guests had requested it, as the Central American presidents' summit is scheduled for August.

When the meeting was first announced, the Legislative Assembly president pointed out that the only way of guaranteeing peace in Central America was through dialogue.

It is believed that several representatives from European parliaments and senates [as published] had agreed to participate in the meeting that was to be held in Panama.

The meeting of the parliaments' presidents expects to evaluate the Central American presidents' summit at Esquipulas and to discuss the problems of the region.

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZURE AT AIRPORT -- Sunday morning, with the help of U.S. trained drug-sniffing dogs, Defense Forces antinarcotics units discovered 4 kg of cocaine, worth \$400,000 on the international drug market, aboard a plane arriving from Cali, Colombia, en route to the United States. The drug was hidden in the life jacket compartments of four different seats. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 15 Jul 87 p 2 PA]

PRESIDENTS SARNEY, ALFONSIN ARRIVE IN BARILOCHE

PY161539 Buenos Aire NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1504 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] San Carlos de Bariloche, 16 Jul (NA) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Brazilian President Jose Sarney arrived here at 1142 today during a heavy snowfall. They were welcomed by Rio Negro Governor Osvaldo Alvarez Guerrero and the mayor of Bariloche.

After the protocol ceremony the two presidents headed for the "The Refuge" inn, where they will have lunch before heading for the uranium-enrichment processing plant in Pilcaniyeu.

Because of bad weather, the presidential plan arrived 12 minutes late. Initially, the presidents were scheduled to arrive at 1130.

The boat ride on Lake Victoria, which a part of the Brazilian president's entourage was scheduled to make, has also been suspended.

This is Alfonsin and Sarney's second activity since Sarney arrived in Argentina yesterday.

According to the schedule, there will be a working meeting today at the Tunquelen Hotel, where the two delegations are staying.

Further Report on Arrival

PY161810 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Brazilian President Jose Sarney at noon today arrived in Bariloche, where they will hold a second working meeting to discuss the integration process. [passage omitted]

Before leaving for Bariloche, Alfonsin said in Buenos Aires that among the agreements signed with Brazil, the most important is the one establishing a trade currency. He also stated that Argentina is carrying out activities in the nuclear field for peaceful purposes.

Brazilian President Jose Sarney said that the Brazilian-Argentine nuclear agreements will have a great impact internationally because the two countries are showing they have peaceful intentions and the development of the nuclear field is intended only for peaceful purposes. Sarney added: I see that the agreements signed 1 year ago with Argentina are being fulfilled, and I believe Argentina and Brazil have strengthened their bilateral ties.

Before boarding the plane for Bariloche, Sarney said: I have loved Argentina and strengthened bilateral relations more than any other Brazilian president. [passage omitted]

Visit 'Secret' Nuclear Lab

PY170156 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0044 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Exerpts] San Carlos de Bariloche, 16 Jul (TELAM) -- Emma Perez Ferreira, president of the National Commission for Atomic Energy (CNEA), this afternoon told Brazilian President Jose Sarney that his presence in the secret nuclear laboratory of INVAP (Applied Research) will serve to disprove malicious reports spread abroad about the use of nuclear energy.

Perez Ferreira guided Presidents Jose Sarney and Raul Alfonsin inside the laboratory to explain the work being conducted there. The INVAP laboratory is located in Pilcaniyeu, 60 km from San Carlos de Bariloche. She added that Sarney's visit will do away with any uncertainty or doubt about our two countries. [passage omitted]

Television cameras were not allowed inside and pictures of the area were prohibited. Alfonsin and Sarney posed for cameramen and photographers at the entrance of the building.

Once inside the building Sarney and Alfonsin were briefed on how INVAP operates by CNEA President Perez Ferreira and INVAP Director Baroto. He gave a superficial explanation on how INVAP operates, without getting into scientific details that are considered secret.

President Sarney was very interested and on several occasions asked questions about the equipment shown by the technicians and engineers.

Alfonsin's and Sarney's visit to Pilcaniyeu is the first made by a national and foreign chief of state to a nuclear element processing plant. [passage omitted]

Reaffirm Peaceful Program

PY170306 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Excerpts] San Carlos de Bariloche, 16 Jul (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin today reaffirmed to his Brazilian counterpart Jose Sarney the Argentine decision to offer all necessary safeguards to demonstrate that the objectives of the Argentine nuclear program "are absolutely peaceful."

This was revealed here this afternoon by a source of the Argentine delegation that is accompanying President Alfonsin, after a 40-minute visit the two presidents made to the secret uranium enrichment plant located in Pilcaniyeu, a desolate area 60 km east of San Carlos de Bariloche.

The sources did not discard the possibility that during the talks held this afternoon Alfonsin and Sarney could have reached some progress toward the possibility that Argentina -- taking into account the advanced technology it has in Pilcaniyeu -- could in the future enrich uranium for Brazilian industry. [passage omitted]

The Argentine delegation source added that Alfonsin and Sarney held a first working meeting on the plane that took them to Bariloche, during which they discussed almost exclusively aspects of the political situation in Brazil and Argentina.

Another meeting was held on the train that brought them back to Bariloche from Pilcaniyeu, during which the two presidents reviewed the foreign debt situation of the region and discussed further the need to firm up the "summit" conference of the group of eight presidents. They also talked about the Central American situation and assessed the possibility of Argentina enriching Brazilian uranium, because Brazil has not yet developed this process.

During that conversation, Alfonsin reaffirmed to Sarney the first objective of the visit to Pilcaniyeu, which was to generate mutual confidence on a very delicate subject and, second, to demonstrate that Argentina has always been ready to offer all necessary safeguards to guarantee that the Argentine nuclear program is peaceful. [passage omitted]

Issued Communique on Visit

PY170326 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 0055 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jul (NA) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry has stated that the visit Brazilian President Jose Sarney will pay to the Pilcaniyeu uranium enrichment plant today is a political fact of "undeniable relevance attesting to the level of confidence and openness" that the two countries have reached in their bilateral relations.

The Foreign Ministry stressed that "considering that uranium enrichment technology is regarded as sensitive information, that is, an area for which strict technology transfer restrictions have been imposed," the visit by President Sarney "is a political fact of undeniable relevance" and a "landmark" in Argentine-Brazilian relations.

These statements are part of a long communique that San Martin Palace released this evening, emphasizing the peaceful use of nuclear energy and the development that Argentina has reached in this area thanks to the work of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA].

"The restoration of democracy and the consolidation of the institutions that represent the people paved the way for the Declaration of Iguazu, which was signed in November 1985. This step set in motion a process that took shape and structure through specific protocols dealing with specific nuclear topics. This process has been implemented by the foreign ministries, the national committees, and the nuclear enterprises" of Argentina and Brazil, the communique states.

In this regard, the communique maintains that "today, shortly after the second anniversary of that first public expression of Iguazu, President Alfonsin -- an action that reflects the will to promote mutual confidence -- has invited his Brazilian counterpart to visit one of the facilities that constitutes a source of legitimate pride for Argentine science and technology."

The Foreign Ministry also emphasized that "since this technology is among the most sensitive technologies -- a technology that entails severe restrictions regarding its transfer and that is an essential link in mastering the nuclear fuel cycle -- President Sarney's visit is a political event of undeniable importance that proves the level of confidence and openness achieved in this aspect of the bilateral relationship."

The communique states that in this way "progress is being made in the strengthening of an atmosphere of mutual confidence, prompted by two leading Latin American nations in the nuclear field. This step also confirms a decision to guarantee the effective pursuit of all aspects of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, in accordance with the lofty goals set by the two nations." In another passage, the communique emphasizes the activities conducted by the CNEA, whose achievements "have led the CNEA to occupy a leading position among its counterparts throughout the world," stated that "meeting the requirements of the domestic market in the radioisotopes field" has been one of the CNEA's main concerns. Emphasizing the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the Foreign Ministry noted that radioisotopes "are broadly used to study, clinically diagnose, and treat diseases; to sterilize medicines; and to improve agricultural production," among other things.

JUSTICIALIST DEPUTIES SEEK TROCCOLI'S RESIGNATION

PY160129 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2102 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (TELAM) -- This afternoon in the Chamber of Deputies, Deputies of the Justicialist Party Renewal Faction bloc presented a motion demanding the resignation of Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli and that of other officials of the executive branch who are accused of being responsible for the different incidents of political violence that have taken place throughout the country. At approximately 1750, Jose Luis Manzano, leader of the Renewal Faction bloc, read the arguments behind the initiative. The Radical Civic Union has rejected the motion on the grounds that it is untimely and inadmissible.

PERONISTS DENY LINK TO ALLEGED COMMANDO

PY131409 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Jul 87 p 15

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN) -- Peronist congressional candidate Carlos Ruckauf yesterday said anti-Peronist groups were responsible for a statement published in several dailies last Friday in which an alleged "Peronist Repressive Commando" proclaimed the in absentia trial and death sentence of the desecrators of the late Justicialist President Juan Domingo Peron's remains.

The alleged group said that the sentence will be carried out "wherever the desecrators are found and by whichever means possible," also warning it will sanction any legislators or political leaders who oppose the measure.

Ruckauf said that the statement does not come from genuine Peronist quarters and is part of a campaign to slander the Justicialist Party by portraying it as "a violent group out to scare the population." He said the false communique aimed at stopping the growth of Peronism.

Broad Liberation Front (FRAL) congressional candidate Nestor Vicente meanwhile stressed that the statement "does not represent the will of the Peronist people." He said the threats coming from the alleged commando "do nothing in the way of defending democracy and finding the authors of the gruesome incident."

Federal Capital Justicialist Vice President Marcos Raijer and Peronist deputy Alberto Lestelle repudiated the alleged commando and agreed that the statement was part of a campaign to slander the Peronist movement during the current election year. [passage omitted]

MILITARY OFFICERS ON SARNEY PLANT VISIT

PY170236 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Jul 87 p 10

[Text] Brasilia -- Brazilian military officers are convinced that with the inclusion in President Jose Sarney's agenda of a visit to the uranium enrichment plant, the Argentine Government is trying to demonstrate that the Argentine nuclear program has nothing to hide from Brazil.

According to them, President Sarney will probably, in return, invite President Alfonsin to visit the Aerospace Technology Center (CTA), in Sao Jose dos Campos, and Cachimbo Air Base proving ground, in Southern Para, to dispel any doubt that may exist on the projects developed by Brazil in the nuclear sector.

According to these military officers, Brazil cannot give up its effort to master the nuclear cycle and risk irreversibly losing ground in that area of advanced technology. They explained, however, that there is a big difference between mastering the nuclear cycle and building nuclear weapons.

They added that any talk on this matter will serve to dispel doubts and distrust that may still exist in the wake of reports that Brazil has a secret nuclear testing ground that has also served as a nuclear waste dump.

These same sources believe that in the future the two countries will be able to work jointly in the nuclear sector.

NUCLEBRAS PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST BUDGET CUTS

PY162356 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Nuclear energy has been considered an alternative to compensate for shortages in other sources of electric energy. Nuclebras President Licinio Seabra warned today that the Brazilian nuclear program can no longer suffer any budget cuts, because by 1997 hydroelectric resources will be insufficient.

Seabra stated that 5 billion cruzados will be necessary to keep up the pace of construction on Angra II this year, and \$900 million will be needed to put it into operation, supplying 1 million kilowatts. Nuclebras resources were reduced three times this year: in May, June, and yesterday.

KUWAITI OFFICIAL ASKS SUPPORT ON GULF WAR MOVES

PY170212 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Jul 87 p 10

[Text] Brasilia -- The Brazilian Government will support a resolution being studied by the UN Security Council to end the Iran-Iraq war and will conduct negotiations to achieve a cease-fire. This decision was conveyed by Itamaraty to (Sulayman al-Shahin), the director of the Kuwaiti foreign ministers' office on the 3d and last day of his visit to Brazil. In the opinion of the Kuwaiti diplomat, "the response was quite positive, and the Brazilian overture will contribute to putting an end to a war that has been threatening the peace of the entire Gulf area."

After visiting Cuba and Venezuela, (Al-Sahin) came to Brazil with a letter from his government. The letter reviews the situation in the Middle East, especially the serious consequences that the war may entail. (Al-Sahin) explained that the main goal of his visit to Brazil was to ask for support to achieve a negotiated and fair solution to the conflict. He also discussed other issues such as free navigation in the Gulf and the holding of an international conference on the Palestinian problem.

The activities of the Brazilian-Kuwaiti mixed commission, which is to meet by the end of the year with the goal of balancing trade between the two nations, will also be reinvigorated. In 1987 Brazil again began oil purchases from Kuwait, which had been interrupted since 1984, when they totaled \$227 million. In 1985 and 1986, Brazilian exports -- mainly meat -- to Kuwait totaled \$67.5 million.

LULA ANNOUNCES POSSIBLE ALLIANCE WITH BRIZOLA

PY150343 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Jul 87 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- After being cheered at the international Democratic Socialist Parties Congress held in Brasilia, where PT [Workers Party] delegates shouted "PT and PDT [Democratic Labor Party] united to defeat," PT National President Luis Ignacio da Silva, alias Lula, stated that an alliance with Leonel Brizola [PDT National President] has been guaranteed in case of run-off elections for president of the Republic. In this case, the two parties will be united to support the most leading candidate.

BRIEFS

JUNE TRADE SURPLUS -- The June trade-balance surplus of \$1,387,000,000 is the second-largest monthly balance in the country's history. Since the accumulated annual trade-balance surplus through May amounts to \$3.37 billion, it will be necessary to register trade balance surpluses of \$850 million each month for the remainder of the year in order to meet the projected yearly surplus of 8.6 billion. [Excerpt]
[Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Jul 87 p 1 PY]

MAPU PROPOSES 15-MONTH PLAN AGAINST PINOCHET

PY150146 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 6 Jul 87 p C2

[Text] In a paid advertisement published under the title "Proposal for a People's Democratic Plan of Action for the Next 15 Months," the MAPU [United Popular Action Movement] advocated the following initiatives: massive, nationwide mobilization to disseminate, from house to house, the campaign for free elections; the creation of an organization similar to the one assembled by the government, to supervise a possible referendum or a direct election; and the organization of a national civic fund that will finance the registration of lower income citizens in the electoral registry, and free identification cards for those who earn less than 25,500 pesos a month.

The MAPU document states "no one doubts that Pinochet has embarked on a campaign to remain in power until the end of the century" and that he wants to call for his own referendum in 15 months or less. The document adds that "it is up to us to build the kind of country we want for our children." There, "political parties should no longer engage in arguments that at this time can only be regarded as unwise," the document stresses.

The MAPU document then lists its proposals, which it promises to put in practice. The main objective of such proposals is "to prevent Pinochet from remaining in power."

The MAPU advocates free elections as the only really democratic solution, since the MAPU believes a referendum, whatever the result, would produce a great vacuum and an institutional crisis.

The document states that the possibility of holding a referendum with a reduced electoral registry should be avoided by staging such a large mobilization "that it will be obvious that the Armed Forces' referendum would be defeated. The Armed Forces could then reconsider their position and agree to call free and clear elections."

The advertisement goes on to say that if this objective is not accomplished, the massive mobilization should be directed at defeating the president in the referendum, "and at forcing him to commit such a major electoral fraud that his victory will be completely illegitimate. This will be accomplished by unveiling his fraud through tangible evidence and by paralyzing the country to impose the people's sovereign will."

The MAPU advertisement then describes the tasks to be undertaken in order to attain this objective: to engage 100,000 Chileans in civic committees that will disseminate, from house to house, the objectives of the campaign for free elections, with the help of youth organizations, who will become civic supervisors on Saturdays.

The document proposes the creation of an electoral supervision system, similar to that of the regime, headed by a democratic electoral tribunal, which will have the cooperation of the engineers' and teachers' professional associations.

Unemployed, underemployed, and retired workers should mobilize, demanding identification cards for all Chileans earning less than 25,000 pesos a month. A national public fund should also be created from voluntary contributions to pay for the free identification cards, the document states.

The MAPU urges the creation of "an atmosphere throughout the nation in which the main objective should be the struggle for civic rights," with the cooperation of unionists, businessmen, political parties, and university students. The document adds that "the church has already begun the noble task of awakening the awareness of the faithful about their moral obligation of exercising their civic rights, now that the fatherland is in jeopardy."

The MAPU's "people's plan" concludes by maintaining that a struggle should be waged against the government's plan "to use the means that it wants to use for its campaign." To this end, workers should pose their demands, like those of minimum salaries, unemployed and underemployed workers should demand decent jobs, the people should massively register with the neighborhood boards "without asking for anyone's authorization," and professionals should oppose the sale of the nation.

THAI DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS 3-DAY VISIT

PY101711 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan has stated that no world power should meddle in the domestic affairs of other countries. Before leaving the country, he expressed gratitude over the warm welcome he received from the Chilean people. He called the Chilean people friendly and hospitable. He explained that the Soviet Union and the Western world must seek economic solutions to find peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

The Thai deputy foreign minister was decorated at the Chilean Diplomacy School with the Grand Cross of the Order of Bernardo O'Higgins. Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Ramirez decorated him and said that this decoration was granted in recognition of his fruitful work for the continuous development of relations between Chile and Thailand.

Praphat Limpahan made a 3-day official visit to Chile to strengthen and expand diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries. He held meetings with government officials, leaders of the industrial sector, leaders of the federations of the commerce and production sectors, and members of the foreign investment committee.

The delegations of the two countries headed by the respective deputy foreign ministers have issued a joint declaration stating that international instruments designed to safeguard human rights must not be used as a pretext to meddle in domestic affairs of other states for political purposes.

In this regard, they have made a call demanding the establishment of a systematic procedure for general use in the international organizations. They also expressed their opposition to imperialist, colonialist, and racist practices, or to any other discriminatory policy, and rejected nuclear tests in the Pacific.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS MEETING -- The Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Telecommunications and Information System is taking place in Santiago to study the latest technological achievements in the field of telecommunications. The organization was created in July 1982 and has 27 members representing 20 Latin American countries. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jul 87 PY]

BARCO ADDRESSES NATION ON HOUSING POLICY

PA161531 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0140 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Speech to the nation by President Virgilio Barco in Bogota -- live]

[Excerpts] Compatriots: The distribution of Colombia's population has changed radically during the last few decades. A predominantly urban country has replaced the rural Colombia of the past, a change that we were unprepared for. Therefore, it is indispensable that new policies be implemented to restore and ensure social harmony and to secure for the millions of compatriots living in the cities a sound quality of life, housing, public services, health, protection for children, communal areas, recreation, shopping centers, employment, and a rational transportation system. These are all fundamental elements of the urban development strategy that the National Council for Economic and Social Policy [Consejo Nacional de Politica Economica y Social], CONPES, regulated on Thursday.

This government has adopted policies for the recovery of areas in large and medium-sized cities as one of the most effective means to improve the urban standard of living. This involves preparing areas and improving, remodeling, expanding, and renovating existing structures. This policy is aimed at accomplishing several objectives; namely to provide housing to medium- and low-income families in urban areas in which there are better services and which are better located, to contribute significantly to the creation of new jobs, to make lands with the best potential for orderly urban growth fulfill their social function, to put to better use already existing public services, to pave the way to use more intensively the downtown areas of cities to reduce the need for transportation and the time required by workers to commute to their place of employment, and to pave the way to an improvement in urban traffic, which gradually has become a real nightmare in almost all the cities.

Through this new urban development, the government hopes that families that are currently living in the distant outskirts of cities or in crowded shared housing will have greater chances to develop their family life with access and the right to enjoy the comforts and services cities can provide.

Today I wish to present as an example of this urban policy the project of El Salitre Citadel in Bogota. It will be located in extensive tracts of land owned by the Cundinamarca Welfare Institution [Beneficencia de Cundinamarca], which are strategically located in an area of the city. Those tracts have not been used properly for many years. [passage omitted]

We now are launching the largest urban project ever attempted in Colombia to offer to a very substantial number of families the opportunity to enjoy living in homes located in the very heart of the city. This urban project, involving 3 million square meters of construction, will house approximately 150,000 persons and will have commercial and office facilities which, in addition to the housing units, constitute, as a whole, a harmonious urban development. This project will also be of benefit to the rest of Bogota's inhabitants because this substantial number of new housing units, to be built over a short time, will improve housing market conditions, such as purchase prices and rentals. [passage omitted]

Construction of the main streets will begin next month and construction of the homes will begin in September. The development of El Salitre Citadel will generate 60,000 direct jobs.

It also must be noted that the project will lead to a reactivation of the construction sector and will expand throughout the country the use of current capacity not only of the construction materials industry, but of many other industries the capacity of which is also not being used to the fullest extent.

Through the trust agreement concluded at Narino House over 1 month ago by means of Public Deed No 2215, dated 5 July, and signed before Notary No 21 of the Bogota Circuit, the Cundinamarca Welfare Institution has provided the largest tract of land with the best location existing in Bogota today. The Central Mortgage Bank will be the managing trustee. It will, in a proper and timely manner, reimburse to the Cundinamarca Welfare Institution the proceeds from the use of this land, totalling approximately 36 billion pesos, and will guarantee to the future homeowners title to approximately 25,000 efficient dwellings. With the participation of many private firms, the Central Mortgage Bank will carry out the development work and construction of the housing complexes and Service facilities. [passage omitted]

The real estate development project will have the active participation of private builders from all over the country. The proceeds from the use of land will revert, as I have already said, to the welfare sector, to be used for expanding social services and to provide proper care in hospitals and shelters for the poor and most needy. This efficient and fruitful coordination of the Cundinamarca Welfare Institution with the Bogota special district, does not involve budgeted district or central government resources. Total resources come from the construction financial sector, [word indistinct], from current assets from the Central Mortgage Bank, from constant value bonds, from the National Savings Fund, from taxes collected by revaluation assessments, and from temporary financing by the private construction sector.

This agreement has been promoted by the government with the idea of offering a model to encourage other cities to take advantage of developable land that is well-located and that can be easily connected to public services, taking advantage of existing urban transportation.

We do this with existing legal resources and with the firm commitment to serve the community with a fast and exceptional improvement in the quality of urban life. This model, to which I personally have dedicated many hours of study over the years, will also aid the promotion and implementation in the immediate future of equally important projects in at least 20 other Colombian cities.

In the city of Cali, for example, taking advantage of the (Chipichape) land, which used to house the National Railroad workshops, and which is now owned by the Central Mortgage Bank, a huge urban development plan is about to begin. It will be located north of Cali.

In Medellin, a large plot of land in the traditional center of the city, which is surrounded by all urban services, including roads, will be the site of a housing development that satisfied immediate multi-family housing needs.

In Bucaramanga, on the plain, in the very heart of the city, a center sector will be redeveloped, between Santander Park and Rosita Avenue. This will greatly increase the housing and business capacity of this important part of the city. It will give great social and business revitalization to this great city.

In the city of Manizales, where there are great difficulties in developing real estate because of its very distinctive landscape, we shall boost what has been called the Garden City program. Using state-owned land and private owners and construction firms, we will complete the most important mass housing development plan in the Caldas capital, taking advantage of what is perhaps the only area available today.

All over the country, including in medium-size cities, wherever plans of this type are carried out, a rigorous phase of urban development will start based on this administration's new policy of seeking for its citizens adequate space to live, work, and relax, and to be, after all, real Colombian citizens.

The national government records with pleasure the beginning of work at El Saitre Citadel, in Bogota, as a step of intensive activity. It includes new criteria that can be adapted by many Colombian municipalities. Today's mayors and those elected in March have the great opportunity to provide land and housing solutions for the poor. With a bit of imagination, they can design, boost, and build programs that are similar to those that are about to begin in Bogota.

[Excerpts] Many families will be able to obtain reasonably priced housing that is close to work, and which has on-site commercial businesses, and ideal recreation facilities. I want to stress this excellent coordination effort between the different national, departmental, and municipal entities.

We must say this: We managed to prove that despite great difficulties, it is possible to find resources and to concentrate efforts that until now have been wasted, efforts that added together become real solutions to the vital needs of Colombians who right now live in unsound buildings, or who are cooped-up in rented rooms -- people who need government help. They cannot be indefinitely condemned to subsist under bad conditions. Under these circumstances they are forced to allocate available money for food, clothing, health protection, and to pay high housing costs. All this strongly affects the weaker members of the family, the children and the elderly.

All those actions aiming at improving the quality of urban life are those that are already being carried out. The goal is to provide a mass transportation system to the main cities by using roads and existing railroads that go through several large sectors of the urban areas. [passage omitted]

TARIGO SKEPTICAL ABOUT OBEDIENCE LAW REFERENDUM

PY131330 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Vice President Enrique Tarigo has stated that he is still skeptical about the possibility of obtaining the required number of signatures to hold a referendum to repeal the due obedience law. He added that he does not believe the Broad Front will be elected to the Montevideo City Hall in the 1989 elections.

Regarding the referendum, Tarigo said his skepticism is also shared by a Broad Front magazine, which in its last issue published an article entitled: "Another 100,000 Signatures are Needed; How To Get Them." Tarigo said we will have to study how many of the 478,000 signatures that have been obtained up to now are from people in the interior. He added that an organization has been set up for this purpose and that they even polled four Uruguayan citizens residing in a small U.S. town.

Regarding the national agreement, Tarigo said [words indistinct] we do what we can. I believe this agreement must be directed immediately toward five or six urgent issues, such as the free-duty area, reforestation, and PLUNA [Uruguayan National Airline].

Regarding the Montevideo municipality, Tarigo stated that municipal authorities must cope with a difficult administration in view of the numerous problems they confront. He added that these problems stem from the fact that Montevideo municipality has 14,000 employees, many of whom are old; a complicated union organization; a constantly increasing budget; and a health insurance program that absorbs one-third of the property tax collected.

Asked about congress, Tarigo said a legislature should not be judged by the number of laws that have been approved, but by the fact that it is a national representative body. Tarigo made these remarks last night during the "Prioridad" television program broadcast on SAETA Television, Channel 10.

IGLESIAS TO APPEAL FOR BETTER DEBT TERMS

PY131423 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias today will make an appeal regarding the need to change the payment terms of the foreign debt. Speaking in Geneva representing the Uruguayan Government and the Cartagena Consensus, Iglesias will also request support for commercial negotiations being carried out by Uruguay within GATT.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH BANGLADESH

PY161905 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Uruguay has decided to establish diplomatic relations with Bangladesh and with the Caribbean nation of St Christopher and Nevis. The Foreign Ministry has reported that relations will be at the ambassadorial level.

CONSALVI MEETS GUATEMALA'S QUINONEZ ON SUMMIT

PA101524 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2118 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Caracas, 9 Jul (REUTER) -- Today Venezuela proposed to the deputy foreign ministers of the eight Latin American nations that participate in the Contadora peace process that they meet to analyze the way in which they can cooperate with the preparations for a Central American summit.

Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi told the press that the deputy foreign ministers could meet in Caracas or travel to the Central American capitals prior to the presidential summit scheduled for 6 and 7 August in the Guatemalan capital.

Consalvi said the Contadora nations wanted to know in what way their peace efforts could complement those of the five Central American nations. The foreign minister stated this after today's meeting with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez, who is touring the Contadora Group countries to obtain their cooperation prior to the summit.

Consalvi said that the Guatemala summit will evaluate the peace plan proposed by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, which calls for an immediate cease-fire and elections for the Central American parliament in June 1988.

Quinonez said that the Contadora peace plan proposes a cease-fire that can be verified by designated organizations and does not set a date for the elections. It is sponsored by the Contadora Group countries -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- and Support Group -- Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Uruguay.

Quinonez said that the two peace plans could complement each other.

He added that the Contadora countries could participate as advisers in the preparations for the summit.

Quinonez said that Nicaragua wants the Contadora nations to do all the groundwork for the meeting. However, El Salvador has said that the summit might wait until the Central American foreign ministers draft a peace plan acceptable to all the countries of the area.

Quinonez said that he was exploring the possibility of creating a consultative mechanism that would be acceptable to all the Central American countries and that would include the participation of the Contadora Group.

He said that Mexico and Venezuela are interested in cooperating. Quinonez also said that he would visit Colombia and Panama to sound out those governments and that he is planning to talk over the telephone with the foreign ministers of the countries of the Support Group.

LUSINCHI INAUGURATES 2 REMOTE LAND STATIONS

PA022102 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Pursuant to the government's policy of developing the border areas, President Lusinchi inaugurated two remote land stations in Santa Elena de Uairen and Luepa, Bolivar State. The event started with a conversation between the head of state from the Luepa military base and Carmelo Lauria, minister of the secretariat of the presidency, in Miraflores. This was the official inauguration of the telecommunications service. President Lusinchi stated that this is a most modern system that will not only serve for telephone communications, but also will bring Venezuelan radio and television to the frontier. In this regard, President Lusinchi said that this is like bringing national culture to our nation's borders. It will also give us the possibility to send our culture to other areas of South America and the Caribbean, Lusinchi said.

In his speech, President Lusinchi said that this system was scheduled to start operating December 1987, but the need for more modern communications speeded up the work.

[Begin Lusinchi recording] [Passage indistinct] The region of Luepa and Santa Elena de Uairen will be able to communicate with the rest of the country in a constant and safe manner. Just as I told Dr Lauria at the inauguration, this system will serve to bring Venezuelan radio and television to this area and to go beyond our borders. Our signal may even reach north Argentina and the entire Caribbean area. Therefore, our presence as a country will now be stronger. [end recording]

President Jaime Lusinchi stressed the importance of populating our borders, but with stability and security for all in all aspects of life.

[Begin Lusinchi recording] Yes, we certainly must do this. We must populate our borders and promote development, but, of course, we must create an infrastructure that can allow Venezuelans to live in border areas, and we are doing just that. We need a communications, health, and educational structure. Civilization must come here and give man better opportunities for him to remain here. [end recording]

LUSINCHI RULES OUT NEGOTIATIONS WITH GUERRILLAS

PA091955 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Report by Elsy Barrueta]

[Text] President Jaime Lusinchi today firmly ruled out any possibility of Venezuela negotiating with Colombian rebels. President Lusinchi's strong statement referred to a communique published by AP, which was sent to them by the [Colombian] National Liberation Army [ELN].

As reported today in the press, the Colombian ELN guerrilla group has claimed responsibility for an attack on a Venezuelan National Guard post in the Perija mountain range. The incident, which occurred on 12 June, resulted in the death of one captain and eight members of our National Guard. Since then, state security corps have been conducting an investigation to identify those responsible for this incident at the Colombian border.

A new ingredient has been added to the case, as the Colombian ELN guerrilla group told the Colombian Caracol network that they are responsible for that action. The guerrillas said that they want to negotiate with the Venezuelan Government, adding that they have sent a note to President Lusinchi to that effect.

Venezuelan journalists asked President Lusinchi to express his opinion regarding the ELN statements. He began by saying that there is no such communique to the Venezuelan Government.

[Begin Lusinchi recording] There is no tradition here for negotiating with subversives. Therefore, I will turn a deaf ear. In any event, the Venezuelan Government will never negotiate with Colombian rebels, and much less with groups linked to drug trafficking, although they deny it. [end recording]

ANTIDRUG PACT BETWEEN VENEZUELAN, GUYANESE MILITARY

PA242112 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Report by Martin Pacheco]

[Text] The Venezuelan and Guyanese Armed Forces will sign an important agreement to combat drug trafficking in the border area. The agreement will be signed on Sunday by Defense Minister Jose Rafael Cardozo Grimaldi and Major General (Gordon Maclean), chief of the Guyanese Armed Forces General Staff, at the conclusion of the latter's 1-week visit to Venezuela. Maj Gen (Maclean) has shown concern in four basic areas in which his country will receive assistance from Venezuela.

Today, the top Guyanese officer met with the members of the Navy General Staff at its San Bernardino headquarters. There, Vice Admiral Carlos Larrazabal, chief of the Navy General Staff, and top Navy officers briefed the Guyanese visitor in detail on the organizational capacities of the Venezuelan naval forces and the possibilities of assistance. Larrazabal said:

[Begin Larrazabal recording] In general, the main idea is that from our experience in the rivers we may be able to offer them guidance as they begin to undertake this difficult task. We will attempt to combat drug trafficking on rivers together. [end recording]

Like Venezuela, Guyana is used as a bridge in international drug trafficking. Maj Gen (Maclean) said that preventive measures are necessary to fight this harmful and profitable business of drug trafficking, which finds safe haven in our common border areas. (Maclean) said:

[Begin (Maclean) recording, in English] I think it is important to attack the problem before it becomes consolidated. Otherwise, you'd then face very serious problems. [end recording]

Guyana and Venezuela agreed that new legal measures will be necessary to cover all aspects of drug trafficking. President Lusinchi and Maj Gen (Gordon Maclean) agreed on this today. (Maclean) met with Lusinchi at Miraflores Palace this morning. The talks were frank and cordial, and understanding in specific areas affecting the two countries was stressed.

This afternoon, the top Guyanese military leader visited the headquarters of the Armed Forces of Cooperation. Tomorrow, he will be a special guest at the events to commemorate the anniversary of the Battle of Carabobo.

DEFENSE MINISTER CRITICIZES COLOMBIAN MILITARY

PA112054 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Jul 87 pp 1-a, 7-b

[Excerpt] Outgoing Venezuelan Defense Minister General Rafael Cardozo Grimaldi has said that Colombia is arming itself for conventional border wars instead of arming itself to fight against guerrillas and drug traffickers.

He said the Colombian Army is taking advantage of the country's domestic situation to purchase tanks, submarines, and sophisticated aeronautical equipment, and that it is making heavy investments in armaments that are not in line with the military needs to confront guerrillas or drug traffickers.

He added that last year there were cases of harassment by regular Colombian Army troops, Civil Defense units, and paramilitary groups against Venezuelan soldiers.

Cardozo Grimaldi said that the Colombian Army concealed information that could have prevented the killing of nine Venezuelan military men by an ELN [National Liberation army] cell in the Perija Mountains on 13 June.

He denied that there were clashes between the two country's armies, but pointed out that there is little cooperation from the Colombian military regarding the joint border struggle against guerrillas and drug traffickers.

He made these remarks during a secret meeting with the defense and interior policy commissions of the Chamber of Deputies 5 days ago.

The private, 7-hour meeting was also attended by outgoing Armed Forces Commander General Alfredo Sandoval Hernandez, and Cardozo's and Sandoval's successors, Generals Eliodoro Guerrero Gomez and Jose Angel Machena, respectively.

According to Cordozo Grimaldi, on the same day the soldiers were killed, a meeting of the Venezuelan and Colombian joint intelligent services was held in Maracaibo, where the Venezuelans were told there were no guerrilla movements in the area.

"Either the Colombians were poorly informed or they did not want to tell us," Cardozo Grimaldi was cited as saying by several Venezuelan newspapers, which made the minister's remarks widely known, despite the fact that the meeting with the members of parliament was private. [passage omitted]

FRENCH GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF SUPPORTING BRUNSWIJK

FL162035 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] There are strong indications that the French Government is supporting the terrorists of Ronnie Brunswijk which operate in the east of Suriname. Yesterday, the terrorist gang was reinforced with another 20 mercenaries after the National Army killed 3 of these soldiers of fortune last week. Presumably, the group now has a helicopter at its disposal as well. This helicopter has been missing since a few days in French Guiana, but only yesterday the Surinamese authorities were officially informed by the French charge d'affaires in Paramaribo, Mr Gaston Le Paudert.

According to the French statement, the helicopter disappeared during the transportation of a wounded person, but the Surinamese authorities have strong presumptions that the hijack was put in scene in order to have the Brunswijk group to get a helicopter. [sentence as heard]

There is little understanding in Paramaribo for the lenient view of the French authorities regarding persons who strive for a violent overthrow of the Surinamese Government. The French charge d'affaires here stated yesterday his government can't act against resistance leaders like Chin-a-Sen and (Honray), since they have a Dutch passport. Although these people have been advocating their cause internationally for quite some time now, the French charge d'affaires denied any knowledge about this. According to him, it is technically impossible to stop the Dutch-based resistance movement to freely enter French Guiana and have meetings with the Brunswijk gang.

ARMY REPORTEDLY KILLS 30 REBELS IN CLASH

PA161940 Paris AFP in Spanish 0125 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 14 Jul (AFP) -- French Guiana today deployed a regiment of soldiers in the French area of Marowjine River, the natural border with Suriname, Surinamese military sources have reported.

The sources added that 30 rebels -- including 3 European mercenaries -- were killed during last week's clashes between the antigovernment forces led by former activist Ronnie Brunswijk and the Surinamese Army.

During the military operations carried out in Patamacca and Moengotapoe, east of Paramaribo, 50 shotguns were seized, as well as French ammunition and a large quantity of "dumdum" bullets, which have been banned throughout the world.

According to the military sources, it is just a matter of time before the mercenaries are expelled and the terrorists "are eliminated," and their headquarters at Stoelmanseiland and Langatabiki on the Marowjine River are destroyed.